

VOL. LXIII.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

NO. 37

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Democratic Nominations.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ROBERT E. PATTON.
For Lieutenant Governor,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WILLIAM H. BARCLAY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
COL. J. L. SPANGLER.
[Subject to the decision of the District Con-
ference.]

For Senate,
HON. P. GRAY MEEK.
[Subject to the decision of the District Con-
ference.]

For Sheriff,
WILLIAM A. ISHLER.

For Treasurer,
JAMES J. GRAMLEY.

For Assembly,
HON. J. H. HOLT,
JOHN T. MCCORMICK.

For Register,
JOHN RUFF.

For Recorder,
W. GALER MORRISON.

For Commissioners,
T. FRANK ADAMS,
G. L. GOODHART.

For Auditors,
J. B. MITCHELL,
SAMUEL KLINE.

Two better men to represent this county in the next legislature cannot be found, than the Democratic nominees, Holt and McCormick.

Miller, the prohibition candidate for governor has written a letter, saying he won't run. Why not take Col. D. S. Keller, of Bellefonte?

Another prominent republican in the person of Colonel James P. Wickersham, of Lancaster, ex-superintendent of public instruction, has come out in opposition to Delamater.

Hastings did not quite make the rifle for the director generalship of the Chicago fair. If Centre county should make up its mind to get sour over this and not attend the fair, wouldn't we be getting even with the windy city?

Fiedler has likely gone squirrel hunting and cannot find his way back in time to substantiate his charge against Wm. Ishler. He is as silent as a clam since Ishler confronted him with an affidavit declaring it entirely false and without foundation.

The Republicans of Centre county having little love for Delamater will endeavor to use him for trading purposes in the county. Democrats don't let yourselves be duped into trading off your ticket. It is not necessary, our ticket will go through with big majority.

Why does not the gossamer bring forth his evidence and facts of the \$900 charge against Wm. Ishler? He is likely working for the bottom of his jug in hopes of finding it there. He stands branded as a low debased slanderer and villainous liar until he proves his vile accusation, which he cannot.

The Philadelphia Journal is in ecstasies because that town is the first born in our county that was visited by a President. On the other hand, dear neighbor, each of the other boro's can rejoice over the fact that it has several citizens fit to be President, and that's a bigger thing yet.

Centre county has had enough of our present board of Republican Commissioners and another board will not be elected. In Goodhart and Adams no bridge contracts and bridge plunking jobs will be had. They are men of intelligence and integrity and are capable of fulfilling the duties of the office.

The Daily News is displeased because an article in last week's Reporter was not complimentary of its county ticket. If our Bellefonte contemporary will look again, it will find that what we printed was the saying of a leading Republican, and a little severe on his own party, we admit, nevertheless true.

The Executive Committee of the Union Labor Party of Pennsylvania, T. P. Rynder, chairman, will meet at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Wednesday September 24th, to place in the field a State ticket. Bro. Leonard should look in with Rynder, then the party would count two members, with a certainty for a place for him on that ticket.

No Dodging.

It was a trick of ancient warfare, when it was intended to divert attention away from the real object of a military movement to send a detachment of men to the mountain top with instructions to so place themselves that catching the reflection of the sunlight upon the burnished faces of their shields they might cast it into the eyes of the enemy "marshalled on the plains below." Thus the enemy while endeavoring to discover the meaning of the demonstration on the mountain top, would have their attention attracted away and their vigilance relaxed in guarding the lower passes that led to the gates of the citadel and the first warning they had of the near approach of the danger which threatened them was the thunder of the invaders battering ram upon the inner defenses.

The managers of the Republican campaign of Pennsylvania manifestly adopted this same plan of operation. Ignoring entirely the issues which are really existing between the parties in Pennsylvania the great issue of honesty in the conduct of governmental affairs, they are endeavoring to arouse the prejudices of the people and to dazzle their eyes with a brilliant presentation of the national issue. Their journals are filled with able editorials upon questions which relate to national politics alone, and soon from the rostrum in every part of the State will be heard the eloquent voices of the orators of their party of best repute in the nation discussing the tariff condition of political affairs in the south and the various other matters which are intended to keep alive the prejudices and fire the zeal of the partisan Republicans. Their purpose is plain; they are endeavoring to dodge the issues, but it is the mission of the Democratic organization in the State to force this issue. When the charge is made against the Republican candidate for Governor that he is simply the tool of an autocrat, that he is simply the mouth-piece that voices the utterances of a corrupt "boss" that his political record is that of a monopolist and an autocrat, he has nothing in common with the masses of the State then the answer comes, not in specific denial of these charges, not in any attempt whatever to refute them, but in brilliant efforts to arouse the partisan feelings of the Republicans by eloquent dissertations upon the fearful effects that will follow the election of a Democratic Governor, on the tariff and the condition of political affairs in the southern states. When it is charged that the Republican candidate has been guilty of bribery of voters, of perjury, of falsification of records, when he is charged with being guilty of a misdemeanor under the statutes of the State, in that he has as a member of its General Assembly, received at the hand of its treasurer funds belonging to the State to be used and profited by in his own private business, the plea of confession and avoidance is entered and the journals of the party and the campaign orators still continue to talk in flowery language of the dangers of interfering with the policy of the Republican party, of the great wrong that is being done to the Republican voters in the South, etc.

Stand up like men, Republicans, and answer these charges. It will not do for Mr. Delamater simply to say "I am not guilty"; the people demand something more than this when the matter of bribery and perjury and falsification of public records is in question. They demand something more than this the puerile defence that his lawyer told him he might do it, when he is specifically charged with violation of the Statute of the Commonwealth in his own private business. When it is charged that he is simply the tool of Quay and the exponent of Quayism in the politics of Pennsylvania, it will not do for him merely to privately deny his allegiance to the great Republican boss in quarters where he believes the knowledge of that allegiance is harming him, and still profit by the assistance of that boss and to depend for his election upon the machinery which is controlled in all its movements by that same power.

Do not dodge the issues, gentlemen of the Republican party. Stop talking on the tariff and kindred subjects and tell the people of Pennsylvania the truth about the matters in which they are interested. Deny if you can the charge that the controlling purpose of the power which backed Delamater in the late Legislature of Pennsylvania was directed against every measure presented which had for its object the betterment of the condition of the laboring and the farming and the other bread winning elements of the people of Pennsylvania. Instead of attempting to awaken the prejudices of the old soldiers of the State by garbled presentations of Governor Pattison's record on military legislation, answer if you will why it is that you have given "promises to the ear as broken to the hope" to the veterans of the late war concerning the service pension and other national assistance and have given only a law upon the statute

books of Pennsylvania which provides for them a pauper's grave.

The people of Pennsylvania have been educated understandingly in the methods of Quayism. Time and again in the past have they heard the siren song of party fealty sung so sweetly in their ears that they have forgotten the dangers which were threatening them and have turned aside from the defence of these things which make for their best interests in the government of the State. There are sentinels who have come forth from the very camp of the enemy who are watching on the hill tops now to give notice when the false fires of the wreckers gleam along the shores. If the people are properly awakened the demonstration on the hill top will amount to nothing this year, the lower approaches of the citadel will be well guarded and the Republican journals and the Republican orators, charm they never so wisely will have their labor for their pains.

The Hensel Charges.

Candidate Delamater adopts a peculiar course in meeting the very direct and specific charges of Mr. Hensel, backed up by the record evidence, says the Pittsburgh Post, that he made unlawful use of the State funds for purposes of private gain while a member of the legislature, thereby bringing him within the constitutional disqualification to hold office of honor or profit in the State for at least five years.

He does not deny that he illegally used the State moneys. He does not deny he was a member of the State legislature at the time. He does not deny the constitutional prohibition and penalties, for they can be read by anyone. But he sets up the opinions of certain Philadelphia lawyers that constitutional disqualification to hold office does not apply to his case, because it can only follow conviction in court. Ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeigh was asked to concur in this opinion but declined.

It matters little practically about the disqualification to hold office; but the vital part of Mr. Hensel's charge is that Senator Delamater, during four years of senatorial service, used large deposits of public money in his banking house for personal profit, when the constitution expressly forbids such use of the funds of the State, and declares it to be a misdemeanor, and specifies as one of the penalties the disqualification to hold office.

Mr. Delamater does not deny he used the funds of the State for personal profit, as Hensel charges. That is the real offense. Will the people elect as governor one who confesses to persistent violation of the constitution for four years, and then begs off as to the penalty of disqualification to hold office on the ground he had not been convicted in the courts? Is not that a very humiliating way to crawl out of a very small hole?

Hastings Ran a Close Vote.

Chicago, September 19.—At the meeting of the National World's Fair commissioners this morning the report of the executive committee was read by the secretary, as follows:

"The directors of the World's Columbian Exposition having recommended George R. Davis for director general of the exposition, we also recommend this gentleman to the national commission."

A minority report recommending Daniel H. Hastings, was read by Mr. Sewell, and signed by W. J. Sewell, of New Jersey; A. T. Ewing, of Illinois; R. C. Kerens, of Missouri, and F. W. Breed, of Massachusetts. At the request of President Palmer these reports were laid over until the routine business of the morning had been transacted. The president then announced the standing committees. After announcement of the committees, the commission proceeded to ballot for director general. On the first ballot, Col. Davis received 50 votes and Gen. Hastings 44. Col. Davis's election to the position was then made unanimous.

The old story comes from Steubenville O., as follows. Henry Barnes, a wealthy Quaker farmer living fifteen miles from here, was swindled out of \$5,000 last week by sharpers. The men called at his house Thursday with a grip sack containing, as they said, \$18,000, with which they wanted to purchase land. After making arrangements to buy Barnes land they agreed to leave the money for a few days with him. Saturday they returned and requested Barnes to loan them \$5,000. Thinking he was safely protected by the money in the satchel, he drew \$5,000 from bank and turned it over to them. On Monday, his suspicions being aroused he opened the satchel and found it to contain wood and paper. The matter has only just leaked out, owing to the reticence of Barnes and the bank officials.

There seems to be no end of swindles upon the farmer. Patent hay-fork, windmill, Bohemian oats, and scores of other games, when one has had its run a new game is planned to rob the farmer.

"A Scrap of History."

The Republican managers of Mr. Delamater's campaign in the State of Pennsylvania this year, as they have done in every campaign for the last twenty years are attempting to arouse the prejudice of the old soldier. They are distributing an illustrated circular entitled "A Scrap of History," in which they show an illustration of a battlefield, the burial of a veteran and what they purport to be the Pattison idea of a Potter's Field for the soldier. All this is false and delusive and is in keeping with the argument of the Republican leaders for the election of their corrupt bribe-giving and bribe-taking candidate for governor. The Republican party for years and years have insulted the dignity and manhood of the soldiers of this country by offering them bribes in the way of offices and the promises of liberal pensions. In 1888 they said to the soldiers of this country if you will vote for Benjamin Harrison we will give you service pensions; we will give you liberal pensions now that you are aged and broken down that your children and your families may not suffer but the promises have never been fulfilled. As usual profuse and liberal in their promises before election, they fail to keep them afterward.

In 1861 and until 1865 the brave men who followed the starry flag through storm and sunshine, through heat and cold and over many fields of blood, unmindful of death or mutilation of limb or body in their heroic and unselfish efforts to throttle treason that their country might live, received from this government as pay for their service the paltry sum of \$13 a month in depreciated currency, while at this time Delamater & Co. and their like were buying up the bonds of the government at sixty cents on the dollar, paying for the same in depreciated money at the time, and afterwards, when the war was over, and with the return of peace and prosperity, these money sharks of the Delamater kind, who held the bonds of the United States Government, received full payment for the same in gold and at a premium.

The promise of the government to the bond holders was redeemed in gold, but the promise of the Republican party and its leaders to the soldiers of this country has never been redeemed except in this that they come before the people of Pennsylvania and acknowledge their failure to give the veteran the pensions they promised while he lives, but they have provided for the soldier a pauper burial when he dies, and for that he is asked to vote for their candidate for Governor. Do they think the old veteran devoid of feeling? This pauper bill is an insult to the dignity, the manhood, the posterity of the men who sacrificed health and fortune that the Union might live, while Delamater & Son were getting rich at the expense of the government. In their lack of respect and consideration for the feelings of the family of the veteran this law compels three citizens of the county in which the soldier dies to make a public record of the fact that he was and died a pauper before he can have the benefit of the law. What an insult to those who have been promised so much by the leaders of the Republican party and given so little.

Ex-Senator Emery, Jr., will turn his oratorical batteries on Senator Delamater the republican candidate for governor, in a public speech, which he will deliver in the opera house in Bradford on Friday evening September 26. Delamater, it will be remembered, denied Mr. Emery's charges in a speech at Chambersburg on April 4, and Mr. Emery proposes to prove that what he said about Delamater is true in every particular. Mr. Emery's reply is awaited with more than ordinary interest and those who know him say he will clearly substantiate his charges.

The Democrats of Mifflin county nominated the following ticket: For Assembly, F. B. McClenahan, of Newwaght township; Sheriff, H. G. Isenberg, of McVeytown; Treasurer, William Ryan, of Lewistown; Commissioners, John S. Sheehan, of Oliver township and Willis Kearns, of Decatur township; Poor Director, James McKinley, of Wayne township; Coroner, Samuel Marks, of Lewistown; Auditors, Jacob R. Stine and D. S. Norton.

Gen. Hastings is popular, but the bosses are influential. The "Hero of Johnstown" was not made director general of the World's fair, the commissioners having chosen General George R. Davis for that place. While Hastings was employing his time making speeches for the candidate of the boss who turned him down, General Davis was busy getting the pledges of the commissioners in his interest.

"Think not the clothes will make the man," but they help. It is an undisputed fact that the Philad. Branch has more handsome styles, finer goods and better assortment of clothing than any two stores in Bellefonte.

List of Jurors.

Following is the list of jurors drawn for next term of court.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Robert Miller Centre Hall.
S. S. Lyon Bellefonte.
J. W. Karstetter Penn.
Abraham Craft Burnside.
Jacob Feldler Haines.
Claude Hess Rush.
Harvey Griffith, Spring.
Hiram Dumst Gregg.
W. H. Hale Rush.
Elias Hoover Penn.
C. U. Hofer Phillipsburg.
Thomas Norris, "
Wm. Adams, Phillipsburg.
John F. Gray, Bellefonte.
George Balser Patton.
Rudolph Cryde, Ferguson.
Henry Roseman, Potter.
James W. Houston Boggs.
Robert F. Homes, Milesburg.
John J. Musser, Spring.
W. H. Smith, Penn.
Wm. Lucas, Snow Shoe twp.
Wm. B. Eckley, Benner.
John I. Thompson, College.
J. H. Parker, Phillipsburg.
Wm. H. Wike, "
Fred Tocum, "
Joseph W. Gross Bellefonte.
David Spotts, Union.
J. R. Runner, Liberty.
David Doup, Potter.
Thomas Turbidity, Snow Shoe.
J. C. Rathgate, College.
J. B. Ard, Ferguson.
Wilson Haines, Haines.
Wm. Thompson, Jr., College.
R. C. McClintick, Phillipsburg.
Arista Lucas, Union.
S. W. Griffith, Spring.
Jacob P. Weber, Harris.
Samuel Dunlap, Rush.
Dan Ulrich, Millheim.
H. L. Harvey, Boggs.
Wm. Francis Centre Hall.
Martha Adams, Worth.
Henry Hamden, Half Moon.
D. B. Kunes, Liberty.
John Reasch, Gregg.
Israel Wolf, Miles.
G. G. Matern, Patton.
Geo. M. Hubler, Miles.
Let Jones, Phillipsburg.
John Kern, Penn.
W. G. Furst, Patton.
David Kinkad, Rush.
John P. Harris, Bellefonte.

GRAND JURORS.

Jared Hazel, Miles.
S. H. Benson, Marion.
Dan B. Weaver, Miles.
L. B. Stover, Miles.
John R. Strohm, Potter.
Clyde Kreps, Ferguson.
Alex. Chaney, Worth.
Scott Fernal, Rush.
George Taylor, Boggs.
J. C. Jones, Milesburg.
A. C. Ripka, Gregg.
J. D. Miller, Walker.
Samuel Showers, Walker.
R. C. Leathers, Howard twp.
W. M. Grove, Potter.
J. F. Kooser, Benner.
A. J. Harter, Millheim.
John Wasson, Marion.
L. E. Bergstrom, Walker.
A. P. Wieland Centre Hall.
Martin B. Forney, Burnside.
Daniel Grove, College.
Wm. H. Gardner, Liberty.
Isaac Orndorf, Haines.

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WEEK.

W. E. Tate, Patton.
J. H. Ross, Harris.
C. Alexander, Penn.
W. H. Footman, Spring.
E. H. Hayes, Snow Shoe.
W. H. Williams, Worth.
Charles Smith, Phillipsburg.
Ad. Krumrine, Potter.
James Dolan, Spring.
Chas. Miller, Bellefonte.
James P. Hale, Phillipsburg.
Samuel M. Mota, Haines.
Thos. C. Weaver, Haines.
Wm. Auman, Gregg.
Albert Smeltzer, Spring.
Hammond Seckler, Bellefonte.
Jas. A. Dunkle, Howard twp.
Wm. Stine, Patton.
Eugene Stierret, Phillipsburg.
W. W. Clark, Liberty.
James A. Decker, Ferguson.
Geo. A. Bayard, Bellefonte.
E. P. Barton, Union.
Peter Robb, Howard twp.
W. W. Witmer, College.
John Barnes, Marion.
George B. Weaver, Snow Shoe.
Joseph A. Clark, Snow Shoe.
Alfred Thompson, Bellefonte.
B. F. Hoy, College.
L. H. Oeman, Ferguson.
L. J. Gebbs, Boggs.
John Howarth, Phillipsburg.
John Williams, College.
J. A. Zimmerman, Snow Shoe.
John Shreffler, Benner.

Mr. Dewey holds the English farmer up to pity because he "first pays the land lord, then the parson, then the government, before there is any left for himself." He is not much worse off than the American farmer, who must pay tribute to the mortgagee, the manufacturer, the mine-owner, and to an endless ring of trusts and monopolies, besides his taxes to the government. It is no wonder that he has so little left for himself.

Industrial Growth in the South.

The Atlanta Southern Industrial Record's compilation of new Southern industries for the first six months of 1890 shows a total of 1803 and great activity throughout the whole South. One hundred and eighty cotton and woolen mills were established in six months, Georgia leading with twenty-three North Carolina.

The Democratic conferees of the Seventeenth Congressional District met and nominated Hon. Simon P. Wolverton, of Sonbury, unanimously on the first ballot, Simon Krebs withdrawing from the race just before the taking of the ballot.

Hebrew Fast Day.

Last Tuesday night began the Hebrew Day of Atonement—the greatest fast in the Hebrew calendar. Since the first of the month ending with the old year, those who attend the regular morning service have heard the warning blasts of the shofar tell them that the penitential season is approaching, and they must prepare to stand in judgment before their Maker. The last week of this month Elul saw the faithful wend their way before dawn of each day to the Selichoth for special prayers for forgiveness; many even fasted during this period. Last Monday was the beginning of the Ten Penitential days, of which the Day of Atonement is the culminating point. On Rosh Hashanah the fate of each living creature is written in the Book of Life for the coming year, and on Yom Kippur it is sealed. During the interval so is the current belief, the sinner can alter the decree against him by real repentance, by acts of kindness, and by devout prayer. It is also customary to visit the graves of deceased relatives and friends, and offer prayer on their tombs during this season of prayer. Before beginning the awful fast day, the rabbis enjoin a restitution of all that which has been wrongfully obtained, the righting of all wrongs intentionally and unintentionally done to one's fellowman; in a word, to make full peace with man before one can expect to have his petition heard by God.

The day is spent in total abstinence from liquid and solid food from nightfall on Tuesday until full twenty-four hours thereafter. In the evening the services called Kol Nidre are made very impressive by sermons, suitable choral music, as well as by the language and the mournful tones of the prayers. All of the next day from dawn to dusk, without intermission, is spent by the orthodox worshiper, while the others do nearly the same by remaining at prayer from about 9 a. m. until nightfall.

Nearing his 100th.

The Pannstutawney Spirit says: Andrew Hunter, of Beechwoods, will round out a century of life on this little ball of mud on Wednesday, October 1. His friends and neighbors will celebrate the event in a fitting manner. Dinner will be served promptly at 12 o'clock. Mr. Hunter has lived during the administration of every president the United States has ever had, having been born in the second year of Washington's first term.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday. In pursuance of a call issued by Theodore F. Rynder, chairman of the executive committee, the Union Labor party met and placed the following ticket in nomination: Governor, Theodore P. Rynder, of Centre county; lieutenant governor, Justus Watkins, of Tioga county; secretary of internal affairs, Henry K. Feller, of Blair county. The party is composed of Rynder and himself.

—Had a heavy frost Thursday morning.

—The farmers are busy at work cutting their corn. It will be a fair yield.

—Dan Gentzel, of Gregg, had his pocket picked of \$6.00, at the picnic.

—The chestnut trees are full of burs on the mountain, and we will have a good crop of chestnuts or worms.

—Willie Weber was home with his family last week. He is now working in Tyrone at his trade.

His Body Terribly Mangled.

A shocking accident occurred at the Union Knitting Mills, whereby Isaac Cox was horribly mutilated. Boil Flag Oil, the Famous Pain Cure, was quickly applied, and recovery soon followed, you can try this great remedy for 25 cents. If you want to drive away Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Poor Appetite, and all evils arising from a disordered Liver, use Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drugs Store.

The Only One.

Again it affords us much pleasure to be able to record the fact that the Pittsburgh Exposition opened its doors promptly as advertised. The many things to be seen are worthy of much of our space, but we will dwell only on one of its kind at the great show. Well may we say it is worthy of comment. We refer with pride to the display of Mr. Max Klein, the wholesale liquor merchant. There you will find a complete distillery in full operation. His Silver Age Rye stands on a pyramid high enough to overlook all other displays; the bins, and cases show at once the extent of his trade, conveying the impression, that he ships to all parts of the country. His Pennsylvania Rye Whiskies, his imported and domestic wines, brandies and cordials are prominent features. No other house in the country would dare to come at such reasonable prices. You can leave orders at his stand or apply to him direct for his complete catalogue and price list. Such a home should receive the custom of all who wish fair treatment and to Max Klein 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa., we can recommend you.

STRAY—CAME TO THE PREMISES OF the undersigned about 3 weeks ago, I had of sheep—3 ewes and 1 buck. The owner is requested to prove property, pay costs and remove same. G. W. BEAM, sep 24 Farmers Mills.

CAUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my wife Katie left my bed and board without just cause and I will not be responsible for any of her debts contracted by anyone who harbor or trust her. LEVI LEISTER, sep 22

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Wings of Love."

TEXT: "The Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust."—Ruth 1, 12.

Some—An Oriental harvest scene. Grain standing. Grain in sheaves. Grain in shocks.

At the foot of the field a white tent in which to take the noonday rest of the weary. The tent is pitched under the shadow of the olive tree. The tent is pitched under the shadow of the olive tree. The tent is pitched under the shadow of the olive tree.

I know not what her features were; but when the Lord God sets before us the lamp of courage and glory and self-sacrifice, there comes out a faith independent of the senses. There is to be the witness of Jesus Christ. There is to be the witness of Jesus Christ.

I ask your attention, therefore, while, taking the suggestion of my text, I speak to you in all simplicity and love of the wings of the Almighty.

First, I remark that they were swift wings under which Ruth came to trust. There is nothing in all the handiwork of God more curious than a bird's wing. You have been surprised sometimes to see how far it could fly with one stroke of the wing; and when it has food in prospect, or when it is frightened, the pulsations of the bird's wing are unimagined for velocity. The English and the French to pride themselves on the speed of their falcons. These birds, when tamed, had in them the art of lightning. How swift were the carrier pigeons in the time of antiquity and in the time of the Middle Ages!

A carrier pigeon was thrown up at Hoven and came down at Ghent—ninety miles off in one hour. The carrier pigeons were the telegraph of the olden times. They have been shot in our latitude having the undisturbed right of Georgia swamps in their crops, and they have been shot in our latitude having the undisturbed right of Georgia swamps in their crops.

And so the wings of the Almighty spoken of in the text are swift wings. They are swift when they drop upon a foe, and swift when they come to help God's friends. If a father and his son be walking by the way, and the child goes too near a precipice, how long does it take for the father to deliver the child from danger? Longer than it takes God to swoop for the rescue of His children. The fact is that you cannot get away from the care of God. If you take the steamship or the swift rail train He is all the time along with you. "Whither shall I flee from Thy spirit, and whither shall I flee from Thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven Thou art there. If I make my bed in hell, behold! Thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there Thy hand shall hold me."

The Arabian gazelle is swift as the wind. If it gets but one glimpse of the hunter it puts many a cry between them. Solomon four or five times compares Christ to an Arabian gazelle (calling it by another name) when he says, "My beloved is like a roe." The difference is that the roe speeds the other way; Jesus speeds this. Who but Christ could have been quick enough to have helped Peter when the water pavement broke? Who but Christ could have been quick enough to have helped the Duke of Argyll when in his dying moment he cried: "Good cheer! I could die like a Roman, but I mean to die like a Christian. He who goes first goes cleanest!"

I have a friend who stood by the track at Carlisle, Penn., when the ammunition had given out at Antietam, and he saw the train from Harrisburg freighted with shot and shell, as it went thundering down toward the battle field. He said that it stopped not for any crossing. They put down the brakes for no grade. They held on for no rest. The wheels were on fire with the speed as they dashed past. If the train did not come up in time with the ammunition it might as well not come at all.

So, my friends, there are times in our lives when we must have help immediately or perish. The grace that comes too late is no grace at all. What you and I want is a God who is in the midst of our troubles. God is always in such quick pursuit of His dear children? When a sinner seeks pardon, a faithful soul needs help, swifter than the eagle's wing, swifter than the eagle's wing, swifter than the eagle's wing.

I remark further, carrying out the idea of my text, that the wings under which Ruth had come to trust were very broad wings. There have been some who have spread their wings from tip to tip. When the king of the air sits on the crag the wings are spread out, and the eagle in the eyrie, and when the eagle starts from the rock the shadow is like the spreading of his wings. So the wings of God are broad wings. Ruth had been under these wings in her infantile days, in the days of her happy childhood, in the day when she gave her hand to Mahlon, in her first marriage; in the day when she wept over his grave; in the day when she trudged out into the wilderness of poverty; in the days when she plucked up the few straws of barley dropped by ancient custom in the way of the poor.

Oh, yes, the wings of God are broad wings. They cover up all our wants, all our sorrows, all our sufferings. He puts one wing over our cradle, and He puts the other over our grave. Yes, my dear friends, it is not a shadow in which we are placed, it is a room. Sometimes it is a very hard nest, like that of the eagle, spread on the rock with ragged moss and rough sticks, but still it is a nest; and although it may be hard and cold, yet over us are the wings of the Almighty. There sometimes comes a period in one's life when he feels forsaken. You said, "Everything is against me. The world is against me. The church is against me. No sympathy, no hope. Everybody that comes near me thrusts at me. I wonder there is a God, anyhow!"

for the graverigger to do his work for you! Oh, the faithfulness of the human heart! God's wings are broad, whether we know it or not."

Sometimes the mother bird goes away from the nest, and it seems very strange that she should leave the callow young. She plunges her beak into the bark of the tree, and she drops into the grain field and into the chaff at the barn door, and into the furrow of the plow boy. Meanwhile, the birds in the nest shiver and complain and call and wonder why the mother does not come back. After she has gone for food, after a while there is a whirr of wings, and the mother bird stands on the edge of the nest, and the little ones open their mouths, and the food is dropped in; and then the old bird spreads out her feathers and all is peace. Sometimes God leaves us. He goes off to get bread for our soul, and then He comes back after a while to the nest and says, "Open thy mouth, and I will fill it." And He drops into it the sweet promise of His grace, and the love of God is shed abroad and we are under His wings—the broad wings of the Almighty.

Yes, they are very broad! There is room under those wings for the sixteen hundred millions of the race. You say: "Do not get the invitation too large, for there is nothing more arduous than to have more guests than accommodations." I know it. The seamen's friend society is inviting all the sailors. The tract society is inviting all the destitute. The Sabbath-schools are inviting all the children. The missionary society is inviting all the heathen. The printing press is printing the word of God. The printing press is printing the word of God. The printing press is printing the word of God.

Ye Israelites, who wept through the Red Sea, come under. Ye multitudes who have gone into glory for the last few years, come under. Ye thousands and thousands of thousands, come under! Ye flying cherubim and archangels, and your pinions and wings under! And yet there is room! Ay! if God would have all the space under the wings occupied by men, there would be room for more than all the space under the wings.

Ye as eternally, from tip to tip, are the wings of the Almighty! Oh, under such provisions as that can you not rejoice! Come under, ye wandering, ye weary, ye troubled, ye sinning, ye dying souls! Come under the wings of the Almighty! Oh, under such provisions as that can you not rejoice! Come under, ye wandering, ye weary, ye troubled, ye sinning, ye dying souls! Come under the wings of the Almighty!

I remark, further, that the wings under which Ruth came to trust were strong wings. The strength of a bird's wing—of a sea fowl's wing for example—may be seen if it is torn from the body and held up for a few days. It seems to fly without resting. There have been condors in the Andes that could overcome air or a stag. There have been eagles that have picked up children and swung them to the top of the cliff, and the flap of an eagle's wing has death in it to everything it strikes. There are birds whose wings are packed with strength to fly, to lift, to destroy. So the wings of God are strong wings. Mighty to save. Mighty to deliver. I preach Him—the Lord, strong and mighty; the Lord, mighty in battle! He dashed His wing, and the antediluvian world was gone. He dashed His wing, and Babylon perished. He dashed His wing, and Herod's kingdom was buried. He dashed His wing, and the Napoleon dynasty ceased.

Before the stroke of that pinion a fleet is nothing. An army is nothing. An empire is nothing. A world is nothing. The universe is nothing. King—eternal, omnipotent, He sits on a throne, from the throne of heaven. He takes not the exchange into His cabinet. He wants none to draw His chariots, for they are the winds. None to lead His armies, for they are the winds. None to tie the sand for His feet, for they are the clouds. Mighty to save. Our enemies may be strong, our sorrows violent, our sins may be great. But quicker than an eagle ever hurt from the wings of a hawk, or a hawk ever hurt from the wings of an eagle, will the Lord strike back our sins and our temptations if they assault us when we are once seated on the eternal rock of His salvation. What a blessed thing it is to be defended by the strong wing of the Almighty! Stronger than the pelican's wing, stronger than the albatross' wing, stronger than the condor's wing, are the wings of the Almighty. I have only one more thought to present. The wings under which Ruth had come to trust were gentle wings. There is nothing softer than a feather. You have noticed that when a bird returns from a flight how gently it stoops over the nest. The young birds are not afraid of having their lives trampled on by the mother bird; the old whippersnapper drops into its nest of leaves, the old hen into its caulk of bark, the humming bird into its hammock of moss—gentle as the light, and so, says the psalmist, He shall cover thee with His wing. Oh, the gentleness of His love! But even that figure does not fully set forth for I have sometimes looked into the bird's nest and seen a dead bird—its life having been trampled out by the mother bird. But no one that ever came under the feathers of the Almighty was trodden on.

Blessed nest! warm nest! Why will men stay out in the cold to be shot of temptation and to be killed by the blast which there is divine shelter? More beautiful than any flower I ever saw are the hues of a bird's plumage. Did you ever examine it? The blackbird, floating like a disk of darkness, through the sunlight; the meadow lark, with head of fawn and throat of velvet and breast of gold; the red flamingo, flying over the other swamps like a scarlet fire; the eagle of the setting sun; the pelican, white and black—morning and night tangled in its wings—give but a faint idea of the beauty that comes from the soul when it is dropped the feathers of the Almighty.

Here fold your weary wings. This is the only safe nest. Every other nest will be destroyed. The prophet says: "Thou shalt exult thyself like the eagle, and set thy nest among the stars, yet will I bring thee down, saith the Lord of Hosts." Under the swift wings, under the broad wings, under the strong wings, under the gentle wings of the Almighty find shelter until these calamities are overpast. Then when you want to change your nest, you will be from the valley of earth to the heights of heaven; and instead of "the wings of a dove," for which David longed, not knowing that in the first mile of their flight they would give out, you will be conducted upward by the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings Ruth, the beautiful Moabitess, came to trust.

God forbid that in this matter of eternal rest or woe we should be more stupid than the fowls of heaven; "for the stark knoweth her appointed time, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their going; but we know not the judgments of the Lord." There is no richer blessing than a restful spirit, inasmuch as it implies all other facilities. To be in such a condition we do not require to build for ourselves "a lordly pleasure house" in which to take refuge from low-thoughted care. It will be found simply by now and then turning away from the

THE LAST GOOD-BY.

LOUISE C. MOULTON.

How shall we know it is the last good-bye?

The skies will not be darkened in that hour, No sudden blight will fall on leaf or flower, No single bird will hush its careless cry, And you will hold my hands, and smile or sigh, Just as before. Perchance the sun will shine In your dear eyes will answer to my fears: But there will come no voice of prophecy—No voice to say, "Now, and not again."

For at the wild, unmitigated pain Of those who, parting, clasp hands with despair, "Who know?" we say, but doubt and fear remain: Would any choose to part thus unaware?

RESTLESSNESS.

It cannot be said with any degree of accuracy, that restlessness is one of the characteristics of our age. On the contrary, modern life, in almost all its avenues, is made up of continual hurry and bustle. No doubt at times, just in the twilight of brief intervals between the days and nights, or at the midnight hour when we have banished sleep with care, we think with the Attic Orator that a happy life consists in tranquillity of mind, but our thought is very seldom translated into living reality. All the instruments of human activity are at white heat, and those who use them have all the fibres of their being at full stretch. Never can we use the mind aright when it is under the influence of the spirit of restless anxiety.

Under proper conditions "labor is rest," and "the labor we delight in" even "physic pain," but such conditions are not common nowadays. In the very recreation of the time, there is no exemption from this spirit of restlessness, for the pleasure seekers seem full of those impatient feelings that never find repose, and the spring distressed by cravings that never give them a moment of peace. Well indeed might the poet of the Sierras feel constrained to exclaim:

O! tempest-tossed sea of white bosoms!
O! breast with demands and desires!
O! hearts filled with fevers and fires,
Reaching forth for impossible things!

For worry and its consequent evils met him at every turn when he came down from his beloved mountain heights to the plains of the world's life. Seeing that the existence of the people was merely a chaos of unfinished and broken events, it was not unnatural for him to say, in union with the author of John Halifax, "this world is full of change, change, change—nothing but change."

But this changeableness of things is not unwelcome to the restless ones, for even time, although they have all there is, is not sufficient, and it does not pass quickly enough. They are unwise enough to wish that the spring would go faster, and that the summer would remain so long. Kasha, unadvised, sudden, they tire, they are utterly exhausted, and then, without required rest, they soon succumb, and the end is complete collapse of all their powers. Life is then called a blank, a wilderness, an unworthy thing, not worth the living, and all its value is lost.

Gone—flitted away,
Taken the stars from the night and the sun
From the clouds in the heart, and a storm in the air!

Then there is no great thought to inspire, and no great object to aim after, and nothing satisfies. So they are poor in the midst of abundant supplies, they famish while seated at the table of life, and they cry out with Macbeth, "The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees is left this vault to brag of."

Now to put the matter upon the lowest estimate, this restless hurry is unwise. The more haste the least speed, for haste, as our Laureate styles it, is "half sister to delay," while slowly and surely is the way of the wise. Restless, aimless hurry, as a matter of course, must end in failure; for, as Seneca affirmed in one of his quaint aphorisms, "Haste trips up its own heels and fetters and stops itself." But the most foolish feature about this thoughtless restlessness is that we lose our judgment to such a degree that we come to despise what we have sought and obtained, and then we quite as anxiously and as fretfully seek again that which in our haste we had carelessly thrown away in order to gain that which we despised.

What a host of proverbial sayings affirm the un wisdom of restlessness! Shakespeare fairly abounds with them. A good illustration of that abundance may be given from "Richard III.," in the fourth scene of the second act, where the young Duke of York is made to say to the Duchess:

Grandam, one night, as we did sit at supper,
My uncle Richard talked how I did grow
More than my mother, "Ay," quoth my uncle Gloucester,
"Small hearts have grace, great weeds do grow
And since, methinks, I would not grow so fast,
Because sweet flowers are slow and weeds make haste."

Behind such sayings lies the fact that restlessness is harmful. It should be avoided as one of the plagues of human life. A restless person—one who is always doing and never has done—is surely of ill possessed; and if, as the dramatist Thomas Dekker affirmed, "we're angels till our passions die," we may be certain that the conception and execution of mischief is not confined to either idle hands or idle heads. But this possession may be exorcised by steady restraint, even by such as Milton had in mind when he said, "The work under labor grows luxurious by restraint." Indeed, just as anxious irritability is a token of weakness, so calm and steady restraint is an indisputable sign of power.

How few there are who study to be quiet, who allow what an old writer called "silken rest" to tie up all their cares, and who become possessors of that sweet delirium that tranquil hours afford! Of course, most people agree with the wise bishop who said that it was better to wear out than to rust out; but the majority of folks wear themselves out with anxiety about work rather than in the doing of it; and so, the mind never being at ease, the forehead shows ere long what Wendell Holmes characteristically styled the "prints of worrying cares." They have been so busy with business connections, that all higher relationships and attachments have been ignored or neglected. They have been too much on the move to have had time to allow the mind or the heart to be bent toward any particular object; and so, to use Mrs. Jameson's application of an old proverb, "As the rolling stone gathers no moss, in like manner the roving heart gathers no affection."

There is no richer blessing than a restful spirit, inasmuch as it implies all other facilities. To be in such a condition we do not require to build for ourselves "a lordly pleasure house" in which to take refuge from low-thoughted care. It will be found simply by now and then turning away from the

tumult of the marketing place of the world, by going forth calmly into the expanses and poetic re-creants of nature, and especially by familiarizing the mind with contemplation and devout desires." All may have this paradise; the lowly hearted find it everywhere, they carry it with them; they who run to and fro seeking for it are foolishly minded; those who are the just and the centre of the world; it "hath its seat and centre in the breast," and only our inordinate fondness for the meaner joys of the world keeps us from its full fruition. Blessed indeed are they who can cast off from their hearts and minds the burdens and carking cares of the merely worldly life, who can dissipate and disperse the murky clouds of selfishness that conceal the higher realms of life from view, and who can thus have revealed to them a clear and calm and peaceful sphere of sweetest rest.

For they who live retired in mind and spirit are still in Paradise.

The Care of the Eyes.

BY H. V. WURDEMAN, M. D.

Troubles of the eye are very common and numerous, and yet for many of them the simplest remedies can be applied with the most salutary results.

When cinders or other foreign bodies get into the eye, do not drop in a laxative or use a key—for these do more damage than the cinder. It might be almost as well to get a crowbar at once, as to use a key.

The proper way to get a cinder out of the eye, is to draw the upper lid down over the lower, utilizing the lashes of the lower as a broom, that it may sweep the cinder off the cornea and thus get rid of the intruder. Or, gently drawing the lid away from the globe, pass a clean camel-hair brush—or fold of a soft silk handkerchief—two or three times between them. This procedure will, in nearly all cases, suffice; when it does not, the services of a physician are necessary. It is a remarkable fact that a very minute body will give rise to intense pain, and even after it has been extracted, the sensation remains for an hour or more. After the intruder is out, gently bathe the lids every fifteen minutes in ice-water till the feeling subsides.

When the eyes itch, or are a little red, bathe them with a weak solution of salt every few hours—a teaspoonful to a glass of cold water.

Should an eye be greatly inflamed and painful, bathing it in hot water will relieve for the time being. The eye should be kept perfectly clean, and the discharges gently washed away with lukewarm water. The other eye may be infected by the discharges; so the affected one should be covered by a light bandage. Remember that matters from an inflamed eye are infectious, and a person having sore eyes should have his own towels and wash basin, which ought not to be used by any other person, lest they, too, contract the disease.

When the eyes stick together in the morning, a little vasoline applied to the edges of the lids before going to bed, is better than all the patent eye-salves in existence. Crusts forming on the edge of the lids may be readily removed by gentle friction with the tips of the fingers dipped in warm water.

Advised nostrums are usually applied without reason, and like, home-made remedies, do more harm than good. A tea-leaf poultice applied to the eye by the advice of a friend, has often been the cause of a child being blinded in the Blind Asylum. The eye is not a boil "to be drawn out," but it most assuredly will be injured if the poultice be left on long enough.

Of no organ of the human system is the maxim so true as of the eye, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Filling Nail-Holes.

Carpenters and painters have frequent occasion to fill nail-holes and defects in the woodwork of houses. Putty is the substance relied upon to do this work, but there are objections to its use. The Scientific American recommends a substitute.

The following method of filling up old nail-holes in wood is not only simple, but is said to be effectual. Take fine sawdust and mix into a thick paste with glue, pound it into the hole, and when dry it will make the wood as good as new.

One correspondent says he has followed this for thirty years with unvarying success in repairing bellows, which is the most severe test known. Often by frequent attachment of new leather to old bellows frames the wood becomes so perforated that there is no space to drive the nails, and even if there was the remaining holes would allow the air to escape. A treatment with glue and sawdust paste invariably does the work, while lead, putty and other remedies always fail.

A Wonderful Discovery.

A wonderful discovery has been attracting the attention of scientists. A beam of sunlight is made to pass through a prism so as to produce the solar spectrum or rainbow. A disk, having slits or openings cut in it, is made to revolve, and the colored light of the rainbow is made to break through it and fall on the silk, wool or other material contained in a glass vessel. As the colored lights fall upon it sounds will be given by the different parts of the spectrum and there will be silence in other parts. If the vessel contains red worsted and the green light flashes upon it, loud sounds will be given. Only feeble sounds will be heard when the red and blue parts of the rainbow fall upon the vessel, and other colors make no sound at all.

Alas! we make a ladder of our thoughts, where angels step, but sleep ourselves at the foot; our high resolves look down upon our slumbering acts.—L. E. Landon.

OUTCAST.

Woman and man, each out
From the garden of the world,
Before them, danger and doubt,
Behind them, the flaming sword,
Gaze in each other's eyes:
Lo! what outweighs the ban—
"We have hope," the woman cries,
"We have love," the word of the man.
Solomon Solis-Cohen, in September, LITTON.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1910.

THIRD QUARTERLY REVIEW.

HOME READINGS.

TITLES AND GOLDEN TEXTS.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: He is able to save to the uttermost.—Heb. 7: 25.

I. LAWFUL WORK ON THE SABBATH.

Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the sabbath days.—Matt. 12: 12.

II. THE GREAT SUPPER.

Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the Kingdom of God.—Luke 14: 15.

III. TAKING UP THE CROSS.

Whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple.—Luke 14: 27.

IV. LOST AND FOUND.

There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth.—Luke 15: 10.

V. THE PRODIGAL SON.

Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee.—Luke 15: 18.

VI. THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS.

How hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God!—Mark 10: 24.

VII. THE TEN LEPROS.

Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?—Luke 17: 17.

VIII. PREVAILING PRAYER.

He that humbleth himself shall be exalted.—Luke 18: 14.

IX. ENTERING THE KINGDOM.

Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein.—Luke 18: 17.

X. JESUS AND ZACCHAEUS THE PUBLICAN.

The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.—Luke 19: 10.

XI. PARABLE OF THE POUNDS.

Unto every one which hath shall be given.—Luke 19: 26.

XII. JESUS ENTERING JERUSALEM.

Blessed be the King that cometh in the name of the Lord.—Luke 19: 38.

REVIEW BIBLE LIGHTS.

Superintendent: Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us, even as they delivered them unto us, which from the beginning were eyewitnesses, and ministers of the word; it seemed good to me also, having had perfect understanding of all things from the very first, to write unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus, that thou mightest know the certainty of those things, wherein thou hast been instructed (Luke 1: 1-4).

Lesson 1.—Superintendent: But the Lord answered him, and said, Ye hypocrites, do not each one of you on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to watering? And ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan had bound, lo, these eighteen years, to have been loosed from this bond on the day of the sabbath? (Luke 13: 15, 16).

Scholars: Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the sabbath days (Matt. 12: 12). Teachers: Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy (Exod. 20: 8). All: I will not forget thy word (Psa. 119: 16).

Lesson 2.—Superintendent: Then the master of the house being angry said to his servant, Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor and maimed and blind and lame. And the servant said, Lord, what dost thou bid me do? And the Lord said unto the servant, Go out into the highways and hedges, and constrain them to come in, that my house may be filled (Luke 14: 21-23).

Scholars: Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God (Luke 14: 15).

Teachers: Work not for the meat which perisheth, but for the meat which abideth unto eternal life (John 6: 27). All: Lord, evermore give us this bread (John 6: 34).

Lesson 3.—Superintendent: Now there went with him great multitudes; and he turned, and said unto them, If any man cometh unto me, and hateth not his own father, and mother, and wife, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple (Luke 13: 25, 26).

Scholars: Whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple (Luke 14: 27).

Teachers: If ye abide in my word, then are ye truly my disciples (John 8: 31).

All: Thy word have I laid upon mine heart, that I might not sin against thee (Psa. 119: 11).

Lesson 4.—Superintendent: What man of you, having a hundred sheep, and having lost one of them, doth not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost, until he find it? And when he hath found it, he layeth it on his shoulders, rejoicing (Luke 15: 4, 5).

Scholars: There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth (Luke 15: 10).

Teachers: Repent ye, and believe in the gospel (Mark 1: 15).

All: I believe; help thou mine unbelief (Mark 9: 24).

Lesson 5.—Superintendent: But when he came to himself he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bred enough and to spare, and I perish here with hunger! I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him (Luke 15: 17, 18).

Scholars: Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee (Luke 15: 18).

Teachers: If we confess our sins, he is faithful and righteous to forgive us

our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness (1 John 1: 9). All: Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow (Psa. 51: 7).

Lesson 6.—Superintendent: Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and Lazarus in like manner evil things; but now here he is comforted, and thou art in anguish (Luke 16: 25). Scholars: How hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God! (Mark 10: 24).

Teachers: Then who can be saved? (Luke 18: 25). All: The things which are impossible with men are possible with God (Luke 18: 27).

Lesson 7.—Superintendent: And when he saw them, he said unto them, Go and shew yourselves unto the priests. And it came to pass, as they went, they were cleansed. And one of them, when he saw that he was healed, turned back, with a loud voice glorifying God (Luke 17: 14, 15).

Scholars: Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine? (Luke 17: 17).

Teachers: Were there none found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger? (Luke 17: 18).

All: I will give thanks unto the Lord with my whole heart (Psa. 9: 1).

Lesson 8.—Superintendent: But the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote his breast, saying, God, be merciful to me a sinner. I say unto you, This man went down to his house justified rather than the other (Luke 18: 13, 14).

Scholars: He that humbleth himself shall be exalted (Luke 18: 14).

Teachers: Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty and the lowly, that he may exalt you in due time (1 Pet. 5: 6).

All: For God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble (1 Pet. 5: 5).

Lesson 9.—Superintendent: And they brought unto him also their babes, that he should touch them; but when the disciples saw it, they rebuked them. But Jesus called them unto him, saying, Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God (Luke 18: 15, 16).

Scholars: Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein (Luke 18: 17).

Teachers: No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God (Luke 9: 62).

All: Jesus, remember me when thou comest in thy kingdom (Luke 23: 42).

Lesson 10.—Superintendent: And when Jesus came to the place, he looked up, and said unto him, Zacchaeus, make haste, and come down, for to-day I must abide at thy house. And he made haste, and came down, and received him joyfully (Luke 19: 5, 6).

Scholars: The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost (Luke 19: 10).

Teachers: All we like sheep have gone astray (Isa. 23: 6).

All: Come, and let us return unto the Lord (Hos. 6: 1).

Lesson 11.—Superintendent: And the first came before him, saying, Lord, thy pound hath made ten pounds more. And he said unto him, Well done,

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

TERMS:—One year, \$1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rns. \$2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 8 insert and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. SEPT. 25.

KEYSTONE NOTES.

Items of Real Interest Presented in Condensed Form.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS DO AND KNOW.

Cleanings of Importance from All Fields of News, Picked Up Here and There Through the State.

Political, Secret Society and All Other Departments.

Fire is again raging in the mines of the Charlotte coke works at Scottsdale. The latter part of last week the flames were thought to have been entirely extinguished, and preparations were made to resume the plant. The mine was full of smoke, as the result of the fire, and a large fan was erected to drive it out. Shortly after the fan was put in operation the fire burst out anew and worse than ever. The loss is very heavy and the mine has again been sealed up, in the hope of finally extinguishing the flames.

The dead and horribly mangled body of Joseph Pace, aged 23, a prominent member of Company H, Ninth Regiment, was found lying along the Lehigh Valley tracks at Port Griffith Sunday morning. Pace's company had been at Parsons giving an exhibition drill on Saturday afternoon. He did not accompany his company home in the evening, but started to walk to Port Griffith shortly before midnight.

Saturday evening Col. W. W. Stott and David Hutchinson took Constable James W. Young from West Chester to the Norrisstown insane asylum. Within the last three days he has been exceedingly erratic and lost the power to distinctly articulate. A committee of McClellan, Co. 31, Grand Army of the Republic, took him in charge and had him examined by Drs. Massey and Dunn, who found that his mind was badly affected and that softening of the brain had been going on.

A disastrous collision occurred on the eastern division of the Erie railroad, Saturday morning, at Middletown Summit, in which two men were instantly killed and several others injured. Two of the injured may die. Those killed are J. Lehart, conductor of freight train, and James Duffy, brakeman freight train. The badly injured are George Miller, of express train, leg broken and injured about body; Joseph Hageman, brakeman, head and body crushed.

General Master Workman Powderly favors a most important change in the constitution of the Knights of Labor organization. He thinks the power of ordering a strike on any railroad system should be lodged with the general executive board of the order and not with the district assemblies on the various railroads. Mr. Powderly has long held this view, but has never been able to have the constitution amended.

The fire department of Harrisburg Saturday night gave a royal welcome to the fire department of the State Firemen's association, and the Hope, Citizen and Reley companies, which returned home from the big Chester parade. The entire department turned out, and thousands of people were on the streets. The procession paraded the principal streets.

The long drawn out investigation of the Erie police force has had a number of sensational developments, in which allegations of protection to disorderly houses and to wheelmen at the driving parks were substantiated by sworn statements, and of executive interference in behalf of the company as collateral, where political pulls could be secured at elections, was likewise proven.

The Montgomery Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company, of Norris-town, Saturday sold the bonds and stocks which William F. Slinguff assigned to secure for his deficit of last May. At the time of the discovery of the shortage Slinguff placed these bonds at the disposal of the company as collateral, and are what the company termed "unauthorized loans."

The wheeling events in Reading Saturday were very successful and interesting and the road race one of the best that ever took place in the east. There were a large number of prominent wheelmen there from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and other places, and the local wheelmen, as well as the general public, displayed great interest.

Ex-Commissioner George A. Honck, of Mechanicsburg, and leading Republican of the valley, died Saturday from an accident received a few days before, at the age of 68 years. He was director in the First National bank, treasurer of the East Pennsboro Insurance company, president of the Gas and Water company and held other important trusts.

The most successful picnic that the grangers of central Pennsylvania ever held since they began holding them, seventeen years ago, ended at Bellefonte Saturday. Twenty-six acres of land have been purchased, which the grangers expect to beautify each year until their park is as attractive and beautiful as any grange park in the state.

Coroner Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, Saturday received a letter from Gustave J. Schene, executor of the estate of Stephen Beck, who lost his life by jumping from a train at Holmesburg junction, stating that little Lena Beck was recovering from her injuries. She sends her thanks for the kind treatment she received in this city.

William Hughes is in jail at Williamsport charged with committing serious offenses in the little town of Montgomery. He committed a felonious assault upon Lena Bine, a 16-year-old girl, and slashed Thomas Potter across the forehead and arm with a knife.

Owing to the late heavy rains, an iron ore mine at Rittenhouse Gap sprang a leak and 10,000 tons of ore disappeared in hole 300 feet deep, carrying with it two engines and all the machinery. The mine is supposed to have been situated over a subterranean cavern.

RAILROAD HORRORS.

Fifty-seven Killed and Injured in the Reading Disaster.

ROBBERS OF DEAD BODIES CAUGHT.

Passengers Pinned Down by Timbers Until They Drowned—The Noise of the Crash Heard for Miles—Harrowing Scenes and Incidents—Five Persons Killed at Chicago—Other Fatal Accidents.

READING, Pa., Sept. 21.—A wreck occurred on the Reading railroad, seventeen miles above this place, at about 6:45 Friday night. Twenty-one persons were killed outright and thirty-six were seriously injured.

The wrecked train carried about 150 passengers, and consisted of engine, mail and express cars, and three passenger cars. Above Shoemakerville, about fifteen miles above the city, there is a curve where the railroad is about eighteen to twenty feet higher than the Schuylkill river. Here, shortly before 6 o'clock, a freight train ran into a coal train, throwing several cars of the latter on the opposite track.

Before the train hands had time to go back to warn any approaching train of the danger, the Pottsville express came around the curve and ran into the wrecked coal cars on its track. The engine went down the embankment, followed by the entire train with its human freight. The scene was one of great horror, and can be better imagined than described.

The noise of the terrific crash was heard several miles. The locomotive headlight was hurled nearly across the river, while sections of the wrecked engine cab reached the other bank. The engine leaped 150 feet forward of the spot she struck the wreck and plunged into the river. The tank jumped into the air and fell right back of the engine. The mail, express and baggage cars were splintered into kindling wood, and dropped into the current. The heavy part of the car Elwyn turned upward in the stream, drowning seven of its occupants.

Searching for the Dead.

From midnight to dawn the work of searching for the dead in the river continued slowly. Before midnight the bodies of David Angstadt, of Mahanoy City; William D. Shomo, of Reading, and Fireman James Templin had been found. Solomon Hoover's body was seen on the river at 3:30 a. m. He is from Pottsville, 40 years old, and was found in the water under the Pullman car. The body of Mrs. Edward J. Fox was taken out at 5:50 a. m. She was the first lady taken out and was found drowned under the Pullman car. She lived in Pottsville and was 39 years old.

Edward J. Fox, husband of Mrs. Fox, was found drowned alongside of his wife. Both had drowned together. George R. Kaercher's body was taken out at 6:20 a. m. He was badly cut on the forehead and about the eyes. He was drowned in five feet of water in the Pullman car. His arms and lower limbs were drawn up.

Harry Loughlin, 35 years of age, conductor of the express train, was found dead under the Pullman car, in the water. His hands were on his face, as though he had anticipated death. He was badly mangled, and leaves a wife and one child in Pottsville. John Becker, chief Burgess of Mahanoy City, a prominent member of the fire department, was found under the smoker, crushed to death. He was in a heap of seven dead. Mr. Becker was serving his second term as Burgess.

A Terrible Scene.

John Osborn, from Philadelphia, on his way to Pottsville to visit his wife, was next found. He was a fine looking man, six feet tall, about 50 years of age, and was drowned in the Pullman car. One of the firemen who was taken out of the wreck at midnight has been identified as Frank Hoffman, of Mahanoy City. He was 33 years old and a member of the Citizens' Fire company. His chest was crushed in. A. A. Greenwald, the mail agent, leaves a widow and two small children in Pottsville. Mrs. J. E. Fredericks, of Pottsville, 40 years old, was found drowned in the Pullman car. J. E. Fredericks, her husband, was found dead by her side. N. C. Vanderstee, of Phoenixville, was found dead under the smoker. He was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the legislature. John Shadle, a Philadelphia and Reading engineer, of Philadelphia, was found dead under the smoker. Michael Summers, of Mahanoy City, member of the Humane Fire company, was found dead under the smoker. He was one of the bosses of the fuel plant near that place. George Lambert, aged 45, of Tamagwa, was found dead in the smoker. John L. Miller, of Cressona, a coal train brakeman, was found drowned in the smoker. John White, engineer, found under his cab.

Robbing Dead Bodies.

Franklin M. Kersner, aged 42, who claimed Shoemakerville as his residence, was brought to this city and committed to prison in default of \$1,000 bail. He was arrested at the scene of the wreck on the charge of robbing the dead bodies.

Killed.

Shomo, William D., aged 61, Reading; Kaercher, George R., aged 45, Pottsville; Becker, Joseph, chief Burgess of Mahanoy City.

Fox, Edward J., aged 41, Pottsville; Hoover, Solomon, aged 60, Pottsville; Jacoby, Harry, stonecutter, foreman, Pottsville; Miller, John F., Cressona; Greenwald, George, mail agent, Pottsville; White, John, engineer, Pottsville; Templin, James, fireman, Pottsville; Loughlin, Harry, conductor of express; Osborn, John, Philadelphia; Fredericks, Mrs. J. E., Philadelphia; Fredericks, J. E., husband of the above; Bauman, Joseph, Philadelphia; Vanderstee, N. C., Phoenixville; Shadle, John, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and Reading engineer.

Summers, Michael, Mahanoy City; Unknown man, delegate to the state firemen's convention from Mahanoy City; Injured.

Joseph Southwood, Centralia, body cut and internally hurt.

James F. Merkle, Bethlehem, badly cut about head and internally hurt.

John Thomas, Leesport, badly cut about head and body; seriously injured.

Joseph Noll, Shenandoah, cut about head and left shoulder broken.

Frank B. Hall, manager of Frank Mayo's Dramatic company, cut about head and body, bruised about arms and legs.

John Carroll, St. Clair, back hurt and internally injured.

Joseph Osfield, Mahanoy City, bruised about body and legs.

William Glassmayer, Port Clinton, badly cut about breast.

Thomas Cooney, Philadelphia, head and legs injured.

Robert Cotton, Pottstown, injured internally.

Samuel Shollenberger, Hamburg, leg injured.

R. W. Cribbler, Girardville, foot and leg mangled.

John Collick, Mt. Carmel, hurt internally and hand mangled.

W. W. Johnston, Shenandoah, head badly cut and leg broken.

George W. Sowers, Reading, badly hurt about back and neck.

Professor Henry C. Mitchell, of Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, jaw dislocated.

Joseph Southwood, of Michigan, injured internally.

Laurence Brown, Philadelphia, head dangerously cut.

John Riland, Philadelphia, leg broken and injured internally. Was on his way to visit a daughter, seriously ill and supposed to be dying.

John R. Sonor, West Leesport, badly cut about the legs and body.

John McDonald, Shenandoah, severely cut about leg.

John Strub, Schuylkill Haven, leg cut.

Benjamin F. Beecher, Shenandoah, left hip badly cut and leg hurt.

James Bernhard, Shenandoah, left hip crushed and legs hurt.

John Hess, Mahanoy City, legs badly hurt.

David G. Young, Mahanoy City, head badly cut and legs sprained.

Lyman Deck, Hamburg, both legs broken.

Dr. R. F. Sallade, New Ringgold, right arm badly hurt.

Jacob Ulmer, Pottsville, both legs broken.

Samuel Coombs, Mahanoy City, badly hurt about body.

William Simmers, Ashland, hurt about head and internally.

James Carroll, St. Clair, badly bruised.

Son of John Carroll also injured.

R. W. Eitelor, Girardville, foot and leg mangled.

Edward Logan, Pottsville, baggage master, badly injured in back and head; at first reported killed.

Robert Cotton, parlor car conductor, very badly bruised.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed and One Injured Near Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 23.—A terrible explosion of gas occurred in No. 4 lift of the Murray mine. The colliery has not been in operation since Aug. 19, when the big cyclone wrecked the breaker and did much damage about the mine. The victims were:

The Killed.

James Boswell, a fire boss.

Alexander Jennings, a fire boss.

Lawrence Casey, a laborer.

James Sullivan, a laborer.

Injured.

Edward Butts, head fire boss.

Lawrence Casey and James Sullivan, laborers, went to the bottom of the slope to bail water. Shortly after Fire Boss James Boswell and his assistant, Alexander Jennings, went down into the mine to make an examination. Their object was to make a thorough survey of the mine and get it in shape for today, when it was proposed to resume operations. One of the men carried a naked lamp, which one is not known. No one now remains to tell the story, but the supposition is that the fire bosses struck a large body of gas when they least expected it. The explosion followed and Boswell and Jennings were blown almost to pieces.

FIVE KILLED AT CHICAGO.

An Excursion Train Wrecked on the C. & Q. Road.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—At 8 o'clock last night a switch engine on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road ran into the rear of an excursion train on the Illinois Central road near Eighteenth street.

The collision resulted in a frightful disaster. For a time the confusion was so great that even an approximate idea of the loss of life was impossible to obtain.

Within half an hour, however, five mangled corpses had been dragged out of the heap of broken timbers and twisted iron that marked the spot where the collision had taken place. By this time it had also been ascertained that at least three people were seriously injured and three others slightly.

The dead are: Lily Diener, aged 23; Martha Diener, aged 21; Otto Schloeff, aged 17; two men, identity unknown. The fatally injured are: Lena Riswig, aged 17; Minnie Pilgrim, aged 13; Edward, aged 16.

In addition to these were the following: Tillie Burke, left shoulder broken; Henry Lutz, leg fractured; C. H. Nieman, right leg broken and left arm crushed; Charles Marose, arm broken.

Through a Burning Trestle.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 23.—Freight train No. 97 on the Wabash from St. Louis, due at Council Bluffs, was wrecked by going through a burning trestle fifty feet high, about ten miles southeast of this city. Twelve cars loaded with hardware and other merchandise, one tank car of tar and two cars of beer were totally destroyed. The engineer, Martin Eskridge, and the fireman, Joseph Burke, of Stanbury, Mo., were killed.

Big Freight Wreck.

CONNELLYVILLE, Pa., Sept. 23.—One of the biggest freight wrecks in the history of the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad happened yesterday at Benning station, twelve miles west of here. Engineer James Shields was killed and Fireman Harry Cypers probably fatally injured. Three other trainmen were injured.

Locomotive Boiler Explodes.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 24.—The boiler of an engine attached to a freight train on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad exploded at Sherman Heights, five miles from here. The engineer and the brakeman were severely injured. The names of the victims have not been learned as the wires are prostrated.

Dion Bonicaunt Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Dion Bonicaunt, the veteran actor and playwright, died at 5:15 last evening after a lingering illness.

New York, Sept. 23.—The funeral of Dion Bonicaunt, the dramatist and actor, took place yesterday from "The Little Church Around the Corner." At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken by special train to Woodlawn Cemetery, where they were temporarily placed in the vault.

Buchanan Renominated.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 19.—The Second district Republican congressional convention met in this city yesterday and unanimously renominated Judge James Buchanan, the present incumbent, for congress.

The nomination was received with the wildest enthusiasm.

Centre Hall Mills.

All grades of Roller Flour constantly on hand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail

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HUMPHREYS'

Dr. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single SPECIFIC is a special cure for the disease named, and these SPECIFICS cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact the sovereign remedy of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOGS. CURES. PRICE.

1. Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, 25

2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Cough, 25

3. Croup, Whooping Cough, 25

4. Diarrhea, of Children or Adults, 25

5. Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, 25

6. Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, 25

7. Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, 25

8. Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, 25

9. Dropsy, Drops

THE BIRCHALL TRIAL

The Celebrated Case Begun at
Woodstock, Ont.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT MANIFESTED

Enterprise Displayed by the Telegraph Companies in Having Wires Connected with All Parts of the World Run into the Court Room. Birchall Exhibits No Emotion.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 23.—The day of the opening of the Birchall trial broke bright and clear, and the people were early at the court house. The final touches to the arrangements of the court room were given by the officials. Among the preparations showing the greatest enterprise was the telegraph apparatus of the Great North-western Telegraph company run into the court room with connections to all parts of the world, so that messages can be sent direct from the reporters' tables to any newspaper. One of the public house keepers had a telephone just above the judge's bench connected with twenty instruments in his own place, so that the people there might hear the evidence as it came. A large number of newspaper men are here from all over Canada and many from the United States. The lawyers were early about, including a number from outside, who are here to listen to the case and take notes of it for their own information.

Birchall Arrives in Court.
Birchall was brought to the court room in a cab, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Perry, George Endicott, and Chief Young of Niagara Falls. He was faultlessly dressed in dark clothes, and carried in his hand a neat Derby hat. His pointed shoes were brightly polished and he had shaved evidently with the greatest care. He showed no emotion, except that of a man who felt himself to be in new surroundings and under the scrutiny of a crowd. His face was pale and the pupils of his dark eyes were dilated, but otherwise there was no sign of tremor.

Birchall when arraigned pleaded "not guilty" in a firm voice, and on being asked if he was ready for trial, Mr. Blackstock, Q. C., rose and announced himself as the prisoner's counsel and ready to proceed. The first business was the choosing of a jury, which proceeded more rapidly than had been expected. The challenges were not many on either side, and most of those of the defense were for "favor" in other words, because the juror had formed an opinion against the prisoner.

The Jury Secured.
The result was that the last juror was chosen after about three-quarters of an hour of proceedings. The following is a list of the jurors: Albert Carr, Robert Murray, Alfred McCann, Donald Murray, Joseph Longfield, Augustus Buschell, Charles Christopher, J. D. Smith, Daniel McLean, James McKay, A. S. McKay and John McKay.

The jurors having been sworn Mr. Osler, Q. C., counsel for the crown, made the opening address, presenting the case which the crown witnesses would unfold.

There was nothing new in his statement of facts, but the chain of evidence on his side was closely forged and a very strong case was made out. He dwelt upon the prisoner's career of deceit in Woodstock in 1888, when he was known as Lord Somerset.

The Prosecution's Case.
Mr. Osler read a letter which has not hitherto been made public. In it Birchall says: "He (Birchall) had decided to join me, as he has found all satisfactory. I think we shall make a good business together. The books show a good profit last year. The best way is to place the money in our joint hands. Your son is, I think, writing by this post. Shall send you some few particulars of all business done."

The letter also gave minute descriptions how to send the money, and said subsequent letters would be typewritten. Mr. Osler said this plainly showed a motive for the murder, as Col. Denwell was to pay \$500 if his case became satisfactory with the farm. Mr. Osler also claimed that it was Birchall's scheme to send typewritten letters to Col. Denwell as coming from his son to bleed the father.

Counsel for Crown Osler finished his presentation of the crown's case against Birchall at 2:55 o'clock and immediately called William McDonald as first witness. McDonald said he became acquainted with Birchall when the latter came to him as a farm pupil from England. Birchall was then known as F. A. Somerset. He stopped at McDonald's farm one day, then went to Woodstock, saying he was not brought up to such work.

Pupil Farming.
McDonald's evidence threw considerable light on the pupil farming business. He admitted he was agent at Woodstock for Ford, Rathburn & Co., England, who sent pupils to places on farms, the farmer getting \$125 bonus and the agent \$35, the farmer receiving half that amount at the end of the first month, providing that a pupil was satisfied, and the balance at the end of six months.

McDonald said he first knew Neville A. Pickthall when the latter came out as a farm pupil five or six years ago, and he saw him last on Sunday in Woodstock. The names of pupils placed by McDonald were given by him as Joseph Young, Hertlock Woodhouse, Wheeler Long, Pardo E. Dudley and F. A. Somerset. The witness said Dudley was placed by him on Pickthall's farm, but stayed a month only and \$125 bonus was paid just the same, half going to Dudley, who went to Detroit, Mich., committed a robbery and fled to Niagara Falls.

McDonald Cross-Examined.
McDonald contradicted himself a great deal and was given a crucial cross-examination by Blackstock, counsel for the defense. He admitted Ford, Rathburn & Co. wrote that Birchall complained that McDonald was swindling English farm pupils. He said that Birchall borrowed from him considerable money and repaid all but \$300.

Mrs. Birchall was not in court yesterday. All witnesses except the one testifying are excluded.

THE HISTORY OF A WEEK

Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The census bureau announces the population of Lynn, Mass., to be 55,981, a gain in the last ten years of 17,410.

Newton Case, an old plate printer, and the head of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard company, died in Hartford, Conn.

A freight train on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley was wrecked at Reed's station. The engineer was killed and fireman badly hurt.

The Chinese government has commenced the construction of a railroad from Kaiping to Guivine with the aid of British capital and British engineers.

Maj. H. C. Baxter, for many years a well known hotel proprietor of Boston, died in Seattle of Bright's disease. He was a brother of Dr. J. H. Baxter, surgeon of the United States army.

E. A. Tatt, president of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express company, denies any knowledge of the consolidation of that company with the Adams and Earl & Prew Express companies.

The Rev. Father W. R. Miles, S. J., of New Orleans, died suddenly of heart failure. After service he complained of a pain in the region of the heart and retired to his room, where he was found dead a few hours later.

Wednesday, Sept. 17.
The cholera has broken out at Aleppo, Count Tolstoi, the Russian author, is seriously ill.

The floods are receding at Budapest, and no further danger is feared.

New cotton of superior quality is arriving at Cairo in large quantities.

Herr Deppa, conductor of the Silesian music festival, and a fellow student of Brahms, has died at Pymont, Germany.

The 20th anniversary of the establishment of Boston was celebrated simply by the display of flags from the public buildings.

E. L. Crandall & Co., paper makers at Newton, Upper Falls, Mass., have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$28,000; nominal assets, \$2,500.

The English brewery buying syndicate has made its first payment of \$95,000 on its purchase of the Philadelphia brewery at San Francisco.

The government of Romania has agreed to financial proposals of the Bleichroders, the discounters of Frankfurt, and the Rothschilds, for the conversion of the Romanian loan.

Thursday, Sept. 18.
Work on all the docks at Southampton has been resumed.

Italy has sent troops to the Swiss frontier to protect the St. Gothard railway.

Charles Whalley fatally shot his wife and then shot himself dead at Portland, Ore.

Masked men shot Timothy Carroll, at Lamont, Ill., and robbed him of \$12.00.

Ex-Governor Foster was nominated by acclamation for congress in the Eighth district of Ohio.

A female patient in the Southern Illinois Insane hospital stabbed three nurses with a case knife.

Mrs. Hester-Reed was shot and killed by her husband, who afterward committed suicide, at Kansas City, Mo.

Eliza Webb was sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years at Mt. Vernon, Ind., for murder in the second degree.

It is officially stated in Rome that four cardinals will be created at the December consistory, two of whom will be foreigners.

The Russian government has declined to accept the terms proposed by Gen. Butterfield for the construction of a railway to Siberia.

Fire at Hanford, Cal., destroyed twelve business houses and damaged several others, and also the postoffice. Loss estimated at \$150,000.

Miss Nellie Lillies, aged 22, was found unconscious and bruised in her room at Onondaga, N. Y., with the gas turned on. Whole affair quite a mystery.

The Confederate Society of the Army and Navy has decided to place headstones at the unmarked graves of Confederate soldiers in London Park, Md.

Mormon Bishop Budge was indicted at Boise City, Idaho, for, as alleged, advising the Mormons to shun a withdrawal from the church in order to vote.

Friday, Sept. 19.
The Pensacola has arrived at Funchal, Madeira.

In a cyclone near Manning, Ia., twelve persons were killed and forty injured.

Benjamin F. Peirito, late consul general to Bucharest, died at his residence in New York.

The United States ship-of-war Swatara, now in Asiatic waters, has been ordered home.

A fire at Alexandria, Egypt, destroyed a grain and cotton warehouse, causing a loss of \$7,000.

Head Chief and Young Male, Indians who murdered Hugh Boyle, were killed near Miles City, Mont.

Reports in San Francisco say that the family of the late Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont is destitute.

The print cloth manufacturers of Providence, R. I., have decided to unite with those of Fall River to curtail production by shutting down for sixty hours during October.

Mayor Grant sent a letter to the police commission, suggesting that it was absolutely necessary that a recount of New York city should be made, and asking that policemen be detailed to do it.

McKee Rankin, the actor, has been served with a summons and complaint at the instance of his wife, Kitty Blanchard, who alleges that her husband has not supported her for three years. Mrs. Rankin does not seek a divorce, but merely demands that her husband shall support her.

Saturday, Sept. 20.
The New York brick war, it is thought, will be ended today.

The Cape of Good Hope bank has gone into bankruptcy and suspended payments.

Cigar makers' union, No. 97, of Boston, has ordered its secretary to forward \$1,000 to the Binghamton strikers.

The police made a raid upon the Hoxton club, London, and arrested a party of thirty who were gambling there.

Lightning struck Benson's flouring mill, and the building together with 9,000 bushels of wheat was destroyed. Loss, \$50,000.

Four burglars broke open the safe of Kellner, Newman & Co., at Mount Olive, Ill., and stole its contents. The amount of the theft is not known.

The bodies of the young German actress, Emilie Rosel, and her artist lover, Gustave Koch, who committed suicide in a sensational manner on Thursday last, were cremated at Friesdorf, L. I. No religious services were held.

RECIPROCITY AGAIN

Blaine Ventilates His Pet Hobby in a Recent Letter.

OUR INTERESTS DEMAND IT.

He Says That Our Trade With South America and Cuba Can Be Increased Only by Opening Up Reciprocal Trade Relations with Them.

Boston, Sept. 17.—The following letter from Hon. James G. Blaine, just received by Col. W. W. Clapp, editor of The Boston Journal, in response to an invitation to attend the annual banquet of the Boot and Shoe club, of this city, in which the secretary of state sets forth his views on reciprocity:

BAN HARBOR, N. Y., Sept. 16.

Col. W. W. Clapp, Editor, Boston Journal, Boston.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor asking me if I can attend the annual banquet of the Boston Boot and Shoe club, to be held in Boston, in October. You add that the members are "in hearty sympathy with my views regarding the best method of securing American trade and would be glad to have me address them." I regret that my engagements will not permit me to accept the invitation, but you will please thank the club for the compliment they may pay me.

I am glad to hear that the members of the club are interested in a system of reciprocal trade with Latin America. They can do great good by countering a certain phase of New England opinion entertained at home as well as in Washington—an opinion which I must regard as the highest degree of misapprehension and hurtful to New England interests. New England is to receive in the near future the most ample protection for every manufacturing industry within her borders, both great and small, and it will in my judgment be both inexpedient and injurious for representatives to disregard a measure which will promote western interests.

Western Interests Involved.
I have lately received a letter from Mr. J. F. Imbs, of St. Louis, a leading representative of the flour interests and president of the late convention of millers at Minneapolis. Speaking for the grain and flour interests of that great section Mr. Imbs says: "Advices of recent date from Cuba state that the duties now collected on American flour are at a higher rate than was first supposed to be the case." And he adds: "I respectfully submit that the American miller will be unable to retain any of the Cuban flour trade unless immediate relief is secured."

In view of these facts, it is possible that a protectionist congress can even think of opening our markets to Cuba's products free, while allowing a great western trade to be absolutely excluded from our markets by a prohibitory tariff. With reciprocity the west can annually sell many hundred thousand barrels of flour in Cuba and Porto Rico, together with a large mass of agricultural products. Without reciprocity, she will be driven more and more from those markets.

Reciprocity with Cuba.
Giving the fullest protection to all eastern interests, as to the proposed tariff bill does, surely no man of good judgment, certainly no protectionist of wise foresight, wishes to expose a western interest to serious injury, especially when it is manifestly easy to protect it and promote it to the benefit of the country. In view of these facts, it is possible that a protectionist congress can even think of opening our markets to Cuba's products free, while allowing a great western trade to be absolutely excluded from our markets by a prohibitory tariff. With reciprocity the west can annually sell many hundred thousand barrels of flour in Cuba and Porto Rico, together with a large mass of agricultural products. Without reciprocity, she will be driven more and more from those markets.

Desire to Study the System.
Another class observe that the time was time to study the system. To this I might reply that the best method of studying a system is to observe its practical workings. While studying in the abstract and relying to take some object lessons, those who take this course to open our markets to Latin American products free of charge, without asking Latin America to give us in return some freedom in their markets.

The object lesson immediately before us is the treatment of the sugar question. Shall we make Latin America a gift of that trade? When we have studied that lesson, we shall be prepared for the second. The worst position of all is put forth by those who say: "Let us put sugar on the free list now and next year we will take up the subject of reciprocity." If I understand their logic, it is to make sugar free this year without condition, and next year to ask Spain if she will not kindly consent to grant us reciprocal trade.

Holding the complete vantage ground themselves, the proposed policy transfers the vantage ground to Spain. Instead of granting a favor to Spain today, we are asking her for a favor to-morrow. Those who take this course to open our markets to Latin American products free of charge, without asking Latin America to give us in return some freedom in their markets.

Beneficial to Farm and Shop.
I do not mean anything I have said to imply that reciprocity is only a western interest. As I remarked in a note to Senator Frye, it will prove beneficial and profitable both to the farm and the shop. What, for instance, could be more natural or more just than that, in giving a free market in the United States to hides from the Argentine Republic, we should ask the Argentine Republic to give us a better market than we now have for the product of leather from the United States.

The many forms in which our business interests will be promoted by reciprocity cannot be known until the active commercial men of the United States shall have developed those forms by investigation and experience. We shall not realize the full benefit of the policy in a day or a year, but shall we therefore throw away countless millions of trade, in addition to the sixty millions we have already thrown away, and then ignorantly declare, without trial, that "the system won't work."

Protectionists Should Favor It.
Finally, there is one fact that should have great weight, especially with protectionists. Every free trader in the senate voted against the reciprocity proposition. The free trade papers throughout the country are showing determined hostility to it. It is evident that the free trade senators and the free trade papers have a specific reason for their course. They know and feel that with a system of reciprocity established and growing, their policy of free trade receives a most serious blow. The protectionist who opposes reciprocity in the form in which it is now presented knocks away one of the strongest supports of his system. The enactment of reciprocity is the safeguard of protection. The defeat of reciprocity is the opportunity of free trade. Yours very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Counterfeit \$10 Bills.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—A large number of counterfeit \$10 bills on the German National bank of New Orleans are in circulation here. The police are actively searching for the gang uttering them.



"Goes I'll go home and try this, and see if I can't make that Thousand!"

Ask for Pick-Ron, which will stain old & new furniture will stain glass and china-ware will stain your old baskets will stain your coat and hat

Pick-Ron

WOLFE & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

BECK'S PATENT

any device yet introduced to the public. Easy to use and washes perfectly clean. Circulars free. (Mention The Reporter.)

JOHN KLINE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on second floor at Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

JAMES L. HAMILL, Attorney-At-Law. Office with D. S. Keller, Esq., North side of High street.

SALESMEN WANTED. To sell our Choice Nursery Stock. Salary or commission and steady work for earnest workers. HILLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O., Oct. 11, 1890.

JOHN EMERICK, Centre Hall, DAVID KRAFE, Aarburg, Escentia.

HOUSE FOR RENT—2 story frame house stable, at the station, apply to F. KENTZ.

HENRY ROSSMAN, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER—TUSSEVILLE, PA.

He keeps in stock a full line of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Burial Robes, etc., etc.

Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.

RUPTURE

Thousands have been permanently cured by DR. JBMAYER'S ARCHST

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Ease at once, no operation or loss of time from business. Cases pronounced incurable by others wanted. Send for Circular. CURE GUARANTEED. Office Hours 9 to 5.

J. HORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS, ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. Jan 85

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EXECUTORS NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Mary Boyer, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN EMERICK, Centre Hall, DAVID KRAFE, Aarburg, Escentia.

HOUSE FOR RENT—2 story frame house stable, at the station, apply to F. KENTZ.

Spring and Summer!

Our new stock of goods for the coming seasons has arrived and are open for inspection. It comprises a great variety of novelties in

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES, in Dress Goods, Ginghams, etc., all selected with great precision to supply the wants and needs of our customers in quality and lowness of price. A full and complete stock of Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, etc., is on counters. We invite inspection of our stock, and we are positive that you be satisfied then of the low prices we sell our goods at.

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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARZNER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASTORIA cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

"The Original and only genuine Compound for Lung Treatment." Dr. Starkey & Palen have been using for the last twenty years, a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen, and the compound is so concentrated and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Dr. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons, who have tried their treatment.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Member of Congress, Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Victor L. Coburn, U. S. Senator, New York. Hon. Chas. W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, N. Y. Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Ed. Inter-Ocean, Chicago. W. H. Worthington, Ed. New South, New York. Judge H. F. Vrooman, Quebec, Kan. Mrs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mass. Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia. Mr. Frank Siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia. Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa. L. Wilson, 833 Broadway, N. Y. Ed. Ph. Photo. Fidelia M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Is. Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland. Mrs. Maudie V. Griggs, Fresno, California. Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utiila, Spain. Honduras. C. A. J. Cobb, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco. E. V. Ashburn, Red Bluff. J. Moore, Sup. Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, Eng. Jacob Ward, Haver, New South Wales. And thousands of others in every part of the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results" is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Dr. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Please mention this paper when you order Com. Oxy gas.

The Reporter and the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph one year free to a new subscriber, clubbing with a present subscriber. The two papers for \$1.50 a year in advance to each. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large 8 page weekly contains all the telegraphic news, full market reports and other choice reading. Two papers for the price of one. Send in your name early and make sure of this splendid offer!

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 11, 1890

WESTWARD. KEIM MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11:25 a.m. Harrisburg 3:30 a.m. Montandon 5:35 a.m. Williamsport 7:10 a.m. Jersey Shore 7:35 a.m. Lock Haven 7:55 a.m. Renovo 8:15 a.m. Erie 8:35 a.m. Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves New York 12:15 a.m. Philadelphia 4:20 a.m. Harrisburg 5:10 a.m. Montandon 5:35 a.m. Williamsport 7:10 a.m. Jersey Shore 7:35 a.m. Lock Haven 7:55 a.m. Renovo 8:15 a.m. Erie 8:35 a.m. Sunday Train—News Express runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves New York 6:20 a.m. Philadelphia 8:50 a.m. Harrisburg 12:15 a.m. Montandon 2:15 a.m. Williamsport 4:15 p.m. Renovo 4:35 p.m. Erie 4:55 p.m. Sunday Train—Niagara Express runs also on Sunday.

ART LINE leaves Philadelphia 1:40 p.m. Harrisburg 2:40 p.m. Montandon 3:15 p.m. Williamsport 4:15 p.m. Jersey Shore 4:35 p.m. Lock Haven 4:55 p.m. Renovo 5:15 p.m. Erie 5:35 p.m. Sunday Train—Art Line runs also on Sunday.

WMSPORT EXP. leaves Philadelphia 4:25 p.m. Harrisburg 5:25 p.m. Montandon 5:50 p.m. Williamsport 7:10 p.m. Jersey Shore 7:35 p.m. Lock Haven 7:55 p.m. Renovo 8:15 p.m. Erie 8:35 p.m. Sunday Train—Wmsport Express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD. SEA SHORE EXP. leaves Lock Haven 7:00 a.m. Jersey Shore 8:15 a.m. Williamsport 8:35 a.m. Montandon 9:15 a.m. Harrisburg 10:15 a.m. Philadelphia 11:30 a.m. DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane 6:25 a.m. Renovo 6:45 a.m. Lock Haven 7:10 a.m. Williamsport 7:35 p.m. Montandon 8:15 p.m. Harrisburg 9:15 p.m. Erie 9:35 p.m. Sunday Train—Sea Shore Express runs also on Sunday.

RENOVO ACN leaves Renovo 5:00 p.m. Lock Haven 5:25 p.m. Williamsport 5:50 p.m. Montandon 6:40 p.m. Harrisburg 7:40 p.m. Philadelphia 8:45 p.m. Sunday Train—Renovo Accommodates runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie 5:00 p.m. Renovo 5:25 p.m. Lock Haven 5:50 p.m. Williamsport 6:40 p.m. Montandon 7:40 p.m. Harrisburg 8:45 p.m. Philadelphia 9:45 p.m. Sunday Train—Erie Mail runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP. leaves Williamsport 1:30 a.m. Montandon 2:15 a.m. Harrisburg 3:15 a.m. Philadelphia 4:30 a.m. Erie 5:30 a.m. Sunday Train—Southern Express runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, Renovo Accommodates East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with Trains on L. & E. M. S. R. R. at Corry with R. F. & W. R. R. at Emporium with E. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Drifwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYONE RAILROAD. Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P.M.A.M. STATIONS. A.M.P.M. 2:10 10:15 5:50 Montandon 3:10 1:05 4:45 2:10 10:25 6:15 Lewisburg 3:10 1:05 4:55 2:20 10:35 6:30 Schuylkill 3:10 1:05 5:05 2:30 10:45 6:45 Vicksburg 3:10 1:05 5:15 2:40 10:55 6:55 Millville 3:10 1:05 5:25 2:50 11:05 7:05 Williamsport 3:1

A SONG OF LOCUSTS.

Ho! my lively gossips,
Under porches green,
What's the news this morning.
Something stir, I ween.
Aught of Mistress Spider,
In her silver den?
Has the bee deserted
Pretty Rose again?
Chatter, chatter, chatter,
Scandal you are at;
The amber sky is husky
With your chatter, chatter, chat!

Has gay Robin Redbreast
Left his little brood?
Say, is love-lorn Phoebe
In a livelier mood?
What about the cricket
Or the grasshopper?
And the water lily
Heard you aught of her?
Chatter, chatter, chatter,
Tell the story pat;
There's no doubt you like it,
By your chatter, chatter, chat!

Oh! my lazy gossips,
While you chatter on,
Half the royal beauty
Of the year is gone.
Where will be your stories
When the wind blows shrill,
And purple, gold, and red leaves
Jewel vale and hill?
Chatter, chatter, chatter,
Tell of this and that;
Would all were as harmless
With their chatter, chatter, chat!

PAGE THREE.

The total depravity of inanimate things has been proved, defined, catalogued, and accepted. Nobody doubts that a tack on the bedroom carpet always stands on its head; that a chair in the dark always moves to a position where a bare skin cannot miss it; that a pin in a pretty young lady's belt always pokes its point away out at the moment she takes the reins to do the driving down a dark street; that, in short, there is a diabolism conceived and established for the special uses and amusement of things without souls. Things without souls! Horrible thought! Alas, there is no punishment in store for them.

Our venerable and loveable friend, Mr. —, we had nearly written his name, which, in his present state of mind, would have been our unpardonable offence. Let us call him Mr. Goodheart. Mr. Goodheart earns his modest, placid, useful way with his pen. He writes for his bread, and eats that bread in well-earned peace and a noble content. Why should inanimate things conspire to vex such as he—who loves all things because all things are but attributes of that great whole which the wisest and the best of men have learned to love?

Mr. Goodheart, in his study the other day, had written an article for one of the public prints—an article covering five pages of manilla paper. When he had reached the end he began to read it over. Page one was all right, page two required a slight interlineation, and—where was page three? Every piece of paper on the desk was scanned and—where was page three?

"Strange," said Mr. Goodheart, untroubled, but perplexed.

He looked upon the floor, into the wastebasket, under the rug.

"Well, well," he said.
He searched behind the clock, under the chair-cushions, between the curtains, behind the paintings on the wall.

"I rum," he remarked, and was a little irritated, just a little.

He sat down to think. He tried to think perfectly calmly. Had anybody been in the room? Yes; Mrs. Goodheart had come in and softly kissed him gently, stroked his silvery hair as was her wont before going from the house.

"Maud," said Mrs. Goodheart to his daughter, "has mother gone out?"
"Yes, papa; to market," answered the young lady from the foot of the stairs.

Mr. Goodheart concluded that his wife must have taken page three with her. "Yet," he thought, "it is so unlike her to take anything from my desk."

When Mrs. Goodheart returned she said she had taken nothing, and she was very, very sorry he had lost anything.

"It might have become entangled in the fringe of your shawl," he said.

"It might," she answered, "but I do not think it did. I am sure I should have noticed it and—"

"But, my dear wife"—when Mr. Goodheart speaks in that tone he is controlling himself—"you were the only person who came in here, and page three is gone."

There was a terrible logic behind these two clauses. One was a major premise, the other a minor. A syllogism seemed to compete itself with a conclusion that Mrs. Goodheart was the only person who could have taken page three.

"Have you looked in your pockets?"

she asked quietly but hopefully. "You might have put it in there."

"My darling wife," he answered—and the more the epithets of affection improved the more penetrating his eye became—"My darling wife, that is absurd. Of course I would not put it into my pocket."

She began to open his coat.

"I tell you it is ridiculous to suppose I would put it into my pocket."

But she took from his inner breast recess all the papers it contained.

"I suppose you will not be assured," said he, "unless I turn all pockets wrong side out," which with terrible irony, he proceeded to do, making the most extravagantly minute inspections. Then he sat down and placed the toe of his left boot behind the right calf and pulled at the heel until the boot came off.

"What are you doing, dear?" asked Mrs. Goodheart, partly frightened, partly saddened.

"I want to assure you," said he, while his eye gleamed, "I want to assure you, if it is possible to do so, that I did not, in a fit of abstraction, put page three into my sock," and as he began to roll down the top of that garment Mrs. Goodheart suddenly left the room.

Mr. Goodheart never swears—not out loud—but we do believe he would have gone to the window and pronounced a silent benediction upon the army of Flanders if that famous body had just then happened to march by.

It will be conceded by everybody who earns his bread by the sweat of his pen that Mr. Goodheart was in no humor to reproduce page three. Reproduction of one's own lost manuscript is, at best, the most difficult, as it is also the most unsatisfying of all literary tasks. It is worse than drudgery; it is labor in which all the faculties must take part while none is in the least assisted by that greatest of all inspirations, interest. But page three had to be reproduced. Mr. Goodheart gnawed his pencil savagely, rumpled his hair, yanked his paper around, smashed an innocent little baby bug with his paper weight, and was altogether a most unlovely, unloving man as he tugged at his memory and grabbed at his reason and glared with his mind's eye at his work. Of course, when the new page three was completed it was not unsatisfactory to him. The first one, he was sure, had said what it had to say in so much better form! But the new one had to do.

When it was done Mrs. Goodheart came softly into the study. Her eyes were red, but she came with a pleasant smile.

"Have you found the page?" she asked, smoothing down his hair.

"No; I have rewritten it—after a fashion. The article is spoilt, though. I might as well throw the blamed thing into the fire. It has ruined this day for me, and I meant to do so much, and felt so much like doing it!"

"There, there," she said soothingly: "perhaps it is all for the best."

"Humph!" You know that half-snorting sound a man makes when he wants to express something between incredulity and disgust.

Mrs. Goodheart gathered up the pages—one, two, three, four, five.

"They are all right now," said she, and, folding them, perceived there was writing on both sides of the last sheet.

"I thought you always wrote on only one side of the paper," she said.

"Oh?" Then this is nothing useful on the back of this sheet?"

Mr. Goodheart looked. It was page three, the original page three. The explanation was very, very simple. This totally depraved sheet of paper had turned itself upside down and Mr. Goodheart had written page five on the back of page three. Mr. Goodheart saw it all, and said with awful deliberation:

"Well, I—will—be—"

"Tut, tut, tut," said Mrs. Goodheart, with that firmness that always calls a man back to himself. "You must not and you shall not swear."

In the street-car coming down-town, Mr. Goodheart read the article twice—once with the original page three and once with the other.

"After all," he said to himself, "I think perhaps the rewritten page is the better of the two," and he drew his pencil and obliterated the original page three, while over his mind there hovered a vague, shadowy suggestion—for he was optimistic now—that possibly there is great and good purpose in even the total depravity of inanimate things.—Washington Post.

Venezuela buys nearly all of her flour of the United States, but imports her butter from Holland, France and Germany.

THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

A Most Interesting Critter With But a Single Fault.

Will Insist on Scalping With His Fore Paw—A Judge of Blooded Stock—Some Interesting Anecdotes from California.

The Californian grizzly is a most interesting animal. As Bret Harbo used to say, he has but one gentlemanly habit, that of scalping with his fore paw, and this he caught from the wicked red man. Otherwise, unless aggressively assaulted, he is the pink of good behavior. He will walk off the trail and give you the right of way; he will gather salmon berries in the same patch, or dig roots on the hillside while you are sketching or writing not many yards away. If it were otherwise—if the grizzly had the temper of the royal tiger—thousands of the pioneers of California would have perished at his claws, for a full-grown grizzly when aroused is a terrible antagonist.

There was a family of pioneers who lived in the hills of Alameda County, not far from Valparaiso. The elder, Zachariah Cheney, took his son Joe and a young man named Allen and went out to kill a grizzly. They all knew very well where to find him, in a wild and broken canyon, or about the rocks at his head, where oak trees grew. They had come across his tracks many times and had seen him grubbing among roots on the hillside when they were hunting up cattle. So they thought very little of the danger. Each of them had a gun and a revolver. Suddenly they met the bear at the head of the wooded gulch, who, seeing their warlike preparations, immediately charged them and trod all three in less than a minute. There was so little time for choice of a tree that the elder Cheney and young Allen got into scrub-oaks hardly larger than respectable quince trees. In less time than it takes to tell it the bear had Cheney on the ground, scalped him with one blow, crushed his arm and shoulder-blade with another and left him. The bear instantly turned his attention to young Allen, seized him by the boot-heel and jerked him from the tree so violently that the poor fellow rolled 30 feet down the gulch and under some willows, where he lay in silence. The third man was beyond reach, so the grizzly, master of the circumstance, rose to his full height, gave a roar of triumph and walked leisurely home. Not a single shot was fired by any of the three men! Yet let no one too hastily shoot out the contemptuous lip, for 99 men out of 100 might have done as badly.

The rush of a large grizzly from his chapparral shelter is a terrible thing to face. I distrust most of the current stories about successful hand-to-hand encounters with full-grown grizzlies. There is an oak tree in Shasta county under which a miner who had fired upon a grizzly was killed by one blow from the enraged animal. And when his companions had killed the bear it was found that the man's bullet had passed entirely through the animal's body.

If it were not for poison placed for him in his haunts, the great master of the California forests would still walk "alone as a rhinoceros" in almost every wild canyon of Coast Range and Sierra. Men learn to give him the track whenever they can, and if they go on the war-path, it is with profound respect for their antagonist's strength and courage. I once met five or six San Luis Obispo farmers who had shot a huge grizzly. They took their guns and went down into the gulch where the bear lived. They found him where he was bound to cross the ravine to get to them, and so they were able to put over 20 bullets into him before he died at their feet. They had just skinned him and spread the great hide on the rocks when I rode up, I asked them how they felt about it, and the leader said: "We none of us want to tackle another. If he had been on our side of the gulch, instead of on his own, most of us would have been killed before we could pump enough lead into him." And that seemed to be the general conviction.

The Slow Brazilians.

An American gentleman, recently returned from a trip to Brazil, told a reporter of the Pittsburgh Dispatch that the Brazilians use ox-carts in which the axle is made to revolve with the wheel, which is invariably a solid block of wood cut like a slice of sausage from the trunk of a tree. These wheels, of course, make an unearthly screeching as they revolve. The authorities of the various towns have enacted a law that the oxen shall be encoined when the wagons enter the limits of a municipality, but the honest planters object very much to this regulation, and comply with it only to escape the penalty. As soon as a farm wagon on its homeward trip reaches the city limit, the Dispatch's authority says, the driver hastens to put sand on the axle, so that its squeak can be restored. This is done not only because the music of the squeak is pleasant to the driver's ear, but also because it is firmly believed that the oxen will not do their work so well if the squeaking of the wheels is not heard. The American thinks that a people capable of this sort of thing are hardly fit for a republican form of government. He says further that few people in this country can realize how slowly intelligent

genies travel in Brazil. He thinks that no more than 50 per cent. of the people of Brazil are as yet aware of the fact that Dom Pedro has been deposed.

LEATHER CANNON.

They Were Successfully Used in Ancient English Warfare.

"Let me give you a bit of history," said a down-town leather merchant yesterday, "that many a student has overlooked. The objects of peace are not all that leather figures in, for it is to leather that we owe the introduction of light artillery. Leather cannon have been actually tried on the battlefield, and, what is more, turned the tide of one of the greatest battles of modern times. The inventor of leather artillery was a certain Col. Robert Scott, a Scotchman in the service of Charles I. of England.

"He constructed guns of hardened leather and experimentally tried them. The result was that they were pronounced superior to guns made of brass or iron. The Colonel, however, did not live long to enjoy the greatest triumph of his invention. He died in 1631, and a monument erected to his memory I have seen in a churchyard in London. This monument represents him as an armor-clad, fierce-looking man, wearing a heavy mustache and pointed beard.

"In the very year of the Colonel's death the effectiveness of his leather artillery was amply proved on the memorable field of Lipsic, where, September 7, 1731, Gustave Adolphus achieved his splendid victory over the Imperialists under Gen. Tilly. It is said that it was owing to the invention of Col. Scott that the victory was obtained.

The guns were found to be so easily carried that a small battery could fly from one part of the field to another, and thus artillery brought to bear when most needed—a thing impossible with the heavy artillery of that period. Certain it is that leather artillery was used in this great battle by Adolphus, though it is equally certain that the guns were never used afterward. The reason of that, however, was that the leather guns having demonstrated the value of light artillery, a way was discovered of making the metal guns lighter, and the greater durability of the latter gave them the superiority.

Beauty of Spanish Women.

If I were asked to state in one sentence wherein lies the chief advantage of Spanish women over those of other countries, says a writer in Scribner's, and to what they chiefly owe their fame for beauty, I should say that if a Spanish girl has round cheeks, and has medium-sized, delicately-cut nose and mouth, she is almost certain to be a complete beauty; whereas, if an American or English girl has a good nose, mouth and cheeks, the chances are still against her having a beautiful complexion, and fine eyes, hair and teeth, which Spanish girls are always endowed with as a matter of course. But over and above everything else, it is the unique grace and the exquisite femininity, unalloyed by any trace of masculine assumption or caricature, that constitutes the eternal charm of Spanish women.

Fashion Notes.

Long necked girls will be sorry to hear that collars on waists and jackets are to be reduced in height.

Walking jackets are not as heavily embroidered as they were, and can be almost called "severely plain."

Bonnets are small and made of much richer and more expensive materials than have heretofore been used.

Any kind of white ruching at the neck is now obsolete, on the authority of the most fashionable modistes.

In many cases the evening bodice for young girls is merely pointed and filled in with lace, while the sleeve is entirely omitted or is an elbow sleeve.

Little boys' costumes are of velvet with soft silk blouse vests and wide collar and cuffs of Irish crochet or any rich effective lace in Vandyke or touts-Eiffel points.

The long low toque is the popular hat with young ladies, and when strings are added at the end of the crown it becomes the favorite bonnet with those who are older.

There is a decided objection among mothers to the adoption of the extreme decolette styles, worn by the older women of society, by girls in their first or second season.

The use of a collar and cuffs, or revers of fine knife pleating in tinted silk, the color of the frock, or of white wool in contrast to it, is a feature of children's dresses this season.

Bonnets are very small and velvet rosettes placed directly in front are a favorite trimming. Flat Alsatian bows are seen, but often a little height is given to the low crown.

Togues for morning and plain wear are made of the material of the dress, with velvet folds along the edge and some box pleats and loops to heighten the front slightly.

The food a "Zoo" hippopotamus is estimated to be about two hundred pounds a day in weight, and consists chiefly of hay, grass and roots. The daily provender of a giraffe weighs about fifty pounds. The lion and tigers obtain about eight or nine pounds of meat a day.

Engene Field's Watches.

I went fishing in Wisconsin last August, and fearful that harm might befall my gold watch if I took it with me, I bought a Waterbury watch for \$2.50 and wore it. One day I dropped it in the bottom of the boat and it came all apart, with a succession of terrifying reports. I never before saw so symmetrical a case of instantaneous and complete dissolution. The larger intestine spread all over the bottom of the boat and curled up over the starboard side. As it lay quivering and groaning there, I fancied for a moment that I had shipped a monster eel or some other kind of marine reptile. I towed the debris ashore and showed it to a doctor from Racine (Dr. Davis, a scientific man of profound research), and he has assured me, after critical examination and analysis, that the intestine of the Waterbury watch closely resembled the human bowels, being provided with a secum, a colon, a sigmoid flexure and all that sort of thing.

Some years ago I had a great deal of quiet fun with a watch of my own devising. I had Giles Bros., of this city, put a stiff spring into a large, hollow, silver watch case. Whenever I turned the stem the spring would make a noise loud enough to be heard thirty feet away. I used to wind up this awful thing between acts at the theatres, and people wondered what kind of a watch it was. Occasionally I would let the watch drop on the floor; then I would pick it up nonchalantly and resume winding it. Eventually I gave the device to Henry E. Dixey, the actor.

Just before going to bed at night is the time I wind my watch, and it is a duty I never forget or neglect. My watch gains five minutes every two days, so upon every second day I set it back five minutes, thereby cheating the jeweler, insuring correct time, and preserving my watch from baleful tinkering. My 10-year-old boy has a Waterbury watch, which he wears proudly. Very often when I come home at night I find a note from him pinned to my pillow: "Dear Papa: Please wind my watch for me I am tired."—Jewelers' Weekly.

Business is Business.

Life insurance agent (out west). "What did Mr. Newcomer say?" Assistant: "He wouldn't talk with me at all; said he was too busy to think about life insurance." "Well, I'll hang around his house to-night and shoot holes through his windows, and when he comes down-town in the morning you be behind the fence in some vacant lot and put a few balls through the top of his hat. Then when he reaches his office I'll drop in and talk life insurance again."—New York Weekly.

The Way Americans Sit.

Kate Field says, referring to the day Chief Justice Fuller delivered in the House of Representatives his oration on a century of Constitutional Government: "In marched the President and Mr. Blaine, followed by the other Secretaries, and sat down in the first row of the amphitheatre. Sat? Yes, sitting is what it is called. Within five minutes every mother's son of them, with perhaps one exception, had slid down so that his body was supported by his shoulder blades and the small of his back. The Justices of the Supreme Court followed, and down they went in the same way. So did the rest of the dignitaries, as bevy after bevy filed in. In contrast with them, there sat the foreign Ministers and the delegates to the two international Conferences, as upright as ramrods.

What made the contrast so disagreeable was the fact that our own great men were by far the best-looking persons on the floor, as a rule. It seemed a pity that they should spoil their fine effect by such an attitude. But it is the common fault of Americans in public places. Congress sits on its 400 and odd spines when it ain't making speeches or writing letters. Our magistrates do it on the Bench. Our State legislators do it. Everybody does it when he hasn't his hands or his brain or both, too busily occupied to admit of such a thing. And why, pray?"

Trying Ordeal for Edwin Booth.

Edwin Booth recently told a party of friends of a trying experience that once befell him while he was having a quiet little stroll all by himself in one of the smaller cities where he was acting. Seeing some particularly delightful-looking cream puffs in a conspicuous part of a restaurant, he stepped in and purchased one. Without stopping to ponder upon the peculiarities of cream puffs, Mr. Booth, in the most uncalculating and enthusiastic manner, bit exactly into the centre of the spongy delicacy. Of course, a small stream of the cream oozed out at each side of the bite and gathered itself together on Mr. Booth's cheeks. Just at this juncture some one in the shop recognized the tragedian and cried out: "Why, that's Mr. Booth!" Half a score of people crowded about and eyed the figure with interest. It was a trying position for a great tragedian who was conscious of being in anything but a tragic role. But he went calmly on with his refreshment, eating with as much unconcern and enjoyment, apparently, as if he were far from the madding crowd. "But," he added, with a twinkle in his eye, "I never did a better bit of acting in my life."

The old Cradlock fort on Ship street, East Medford, Mass., is the oldest house in America. It was begun in 1634.

SUBJECTS FOR THOUGHT.

Fretting cures no evil, it is true, but it sometimes relieves the monotony of too much happiness.

It is advisable to put our hearts into whatever work we may have to perform, but it is wise to think well before we put our money in.

When a person becomes too good to overlook the faults of the unfortunate, then it is that he makes the error which loses to him the glory of his goodness.

Delusions are the natural consequences of ignorance. A lack of knowledge of a thing necessitates the invention of some theory to account for its existence.

When you see a person trying to play the fool, and you hear it remarked of him that he is a fool, you may take it as an evidence that he was created for the part.

The chronically unhappy man, who persists in trying to sour humanity, should get him to his closet with his woes, and give the sunshine a chance to warm his neighbors.

A man with a red nose is always suspected of men. He may also be wronged of men, for it may be that he is, instead of a heavy drinker, a sufferer from some painful malady.

One strong, well directed blow sends the nail truer to its home than do a dozen coaxing taps. One fit and earnest word carries more weight than does a yard of high-flown eloquence.

How much mud and mire, how many slippery footsteps, and perchance heavy tumbles, might be avoided, if we could tread but six inches above the crust of the world. Physically, we cannot do this; our bodies cannot; but it seems to me that our hearts and minds may keep themselves above moral mud-puddles.

"Never a rose without a thorn" is an axiom possessing much truth. It follows, then, that the thorns were created for the purpose of protecting the treasures of the bush. So do we often find in human life that beauties of the heart and mind are preserved by the thorns of unshapely bodies, unbecoming faces or lack of wealth.

Every man has an inclination to communicate what he knows; and if he does not do so, it is simply because his reason and judgment are strong enough to control this inherent propensity. When you find a friend who can exercise absolute power over the communicative instinct, wear him in your heart. If you have no such friend, keep your own counsel.

It is more needful that I should have a fibre of sympathy connecting me with that vulgar citizen who weighs out my sugar in a vilely assorted cravat and waistcoat with the handsome rascal in red scarf and green feathers; more need that my heart should swell with loving admiration at some trait of gentle goodness in the faulty people who sit at the same hearth with me, than at the deeds of heroes I shall never know except by hearsay.

Pleasure is a shadow, but knowledge is ecstatic in enjoyment, perennial in fame, unlimited in space, and infinite in duration. In the performance of its great offices it fears no danger, spares no expense, looks into the volcano, dives into the ocean, perforates the earth, wings its flight into the skies, enriches the globe, explores sea and land, contemplates the distant, examines the minute, comprehends the great, and ascends to the sublime; there is no place too remote for its grasp, no sphere too exalted for its reach.

The idea that so long as a thing is good to be done it must be done at all hazards is a very demoralizing one.

It puts conduct above character; whereas conduct is chiefly valuable as it is the natural fruit of character. Not only should we consider the intrinsic quality of the motive we present, but also the effect of its being strongly and frequently excited. For motive becomes habitual by repetition, as well as action. Every time we rouse cupidity or avarice, envy or rivalry, hope of public applause or fear of the public frown, we help to form a corresponding character; and we may well inquire what is the object that when gained will be worth such a price. That this should be done thoughtlessly and unconsciously, as it often is, shows a great deficiency in our moral condition.

He Was a Born Humorist.

Mrs. Caller—"I think it is very kind of your husband to sing at so many funerals. He will no doubt be rewarded for it some day."

Mrs. Singer—"Oh, no; he doesn't expect anything. He just sings for fun."—Rochester Post-Express.

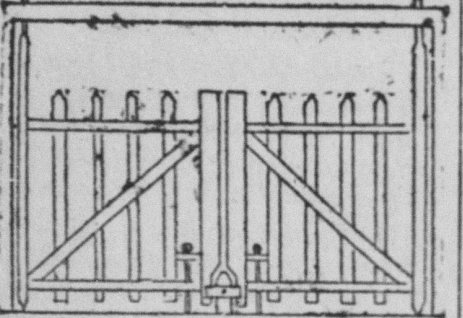
FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Reasonable Suggestions and Useful Hints for Agriculturists.

A Cheap and Durable Farm Gate—Selecting Corn for Seed—Temperature of Cream for Winter Churning—Undrawn Poultry for the Market.

A Convenient Farm-Yard Gate.

The illustration, a sketch of which was sent us by J. W. Graham, N. C., is a simple double gate frame, made to open either way, and closed in the following manner: Midway between the gates is a short post firmly driven in the ground, or mortised into the ground sill, on both sides of which is a large "button," as shown in engraving. These "buttons" are fastened to the post by a small iron bolt with head and nut and washers, and turn with difficulty. When the gate is to be opened either way, turn the "button" vertical on the side toward which the gate is to be opened, and both gates are at once free to open that way only. Near the lower and outer corner of each gate is a contrivance for keeping the gate in position after it is opened, the gate in position after it is opened, which may be used to help keep it firm when closed. It consists of a small piece of timber as broad as the gate-frame and about an inch and a half in thickness, through which is an auger-hole; and in this is the cylindrical piece, which should be pointed on its lower end. It then passes through an auger-hole in the lower horizontal



A SECURE FARM-YARD GATE. The piece of the gate-frame. When the gate is open sufficiently wide the iron rod is stuck down in the earth, and the gate is thus held in position. Both gates are furnished with this device.

The Whole Ear For Seed.

Several years ago I saw a statement in a seed catalogue recommending the planting of the whole ear, rather than to shell off the tip and butt kernels, and then using the remainder for seed. The old plan or at least the one I had always been accustomed to, was to go to the corn crib in the spring when the time for planting corn came and pick out the best ears, and shell off the tip and butt kernels and the rest was used for seed. There was no particular reason I know of for doing this, except custom. After seeing this statement I made a careful trial, planting several rows of corn, part of the seed used was the tip kernels, part the butt kernels and the rest was from the middle of the ears. Considerable care was taken in the selection of the kernels, so as to get kernels from the extreme ends, and from as near the middle as possible. The soil was well prepared in a food tith, by plowing and harrowing, and the rows marked off three and a half feet each way, and the seed carefully planted and covered. All reasonable care was taken to have the soil as nearly alike all over as possible. The seed was all planted the same day, and cultivated together, harrowing twice and cultivating four times. The field was good, the only difference of any consequence was in the time of ripening. That part planted with the kernels from the tip of the ears, ripened several days earlier than the stalks that grew from the butt kernels. Each lot was carefully weighed with the grain and the fodder, and the ears and nibbings counted, the difference was small; so much so that it satisfied me that there was no necessity for shelling off the tip or butt kernels for seed if they were sound.

Churning in the Winter.

Temperature is the most important element in dairy work, but unfortunately it is almost wholly ignored. A thermometer is rarely seen in an ordinary dairy, and as far as the temperature is concerned everything goes by guess-work. It is quite obvious that if a small change in temperature is injurious, the winter season calls for more than usual attention in this respect. One degree of temperature makes all the difference between butter and ice, and changes a fluid into a solid substance. If so, how important a matter it must be in the management of milk and cream and the making of butter. It is in the winter that most of the trouble in butter making is met with, and these troubles may all be referred to injurious changes in the temperature. With good, clean milk, from healthy cows to start with, one may secure the best quality of butter every time in the same time, if the proper attention is given to the temperature—always providing of course, that the milk and cream are kept in pure air and are not subjected to injurious influences which might spoil the flavor of the butter. The normal temperature for setting milk in open shallow pans or the earthen pots that are sometimes used, is 60 to 62°. At this temperature the cream will all rise in 36 hours and the milk will remain sweet if the air is pure. At the same temperature the cream will become ripe for the churn, that is, it will acquire the exact degree of sourness needed for the best churning in 36 hours; if the three chummings are put in one jar and are gently stirred when the fresh cream is added. This will give 12 hours for the cream to remain after the last skimming is added. It is then just right for making the very best quality and the largest quantity of butter.

Undrawn Poultry.

One evidence of the advancement of the world is the vigorous protest against undrawn poultry. So intense is the feeling that many of the market men in the large cities refuse to handle poultry at any price unless drawn. Here is one reform that poultry breeders for market might have reaped long ago, had they in-

augured it instead of allowing a disgruntled public to find fault.

No poultry breeder ever made a dollar by marketing undrawn poultry. For every cent gained on the additional weight of the fowl in such a condition, two were lost by reason of the refusal of the dealer to buy more of the same producer because so many were soiled on his hands. Any competent housekeeper will tell us that an undrawn fowl is not fit to eat if left in that condition two hours after being killed.

Phosphate For Poultry.

The advice to give bones to hens to make them lay has been improved by a farmer who accidentally learned that commercial phosphate answers the same purpose. He spilled some with seed wheat last September, and gathering it up mixed with soil gave this to his hens. Rather to his surprise the pieces of phosphate were eaten as readily as the grain, and about the same time his hens began laying as they had not done before. Not all of the commercial phosphate sold now is made from bones. This incident, which a Tribune correspondent furnishes, indicates that the rock phosphate may serve a good purpose for hen feed, as we know it does for crop feed.

Sweet Cheese.

Put on a large kettle half full of fresh buttermilk, let it just come to a boil, then add as much sweet milk as there is buttermilk, stir it just enough to mix and let it drain to a boil; take immediately off, strain through linen or sieve, after it has drained work the curd while still quite warm with the hand and fingers about ten minutes; add three tablespoonsful of butter, a little salt; make into balls and it is ready for use.

Some Selected Recipes.

RAISED CAKE.—Two cups sugar, two cups bread dough, three-fourths cup butter, one cup raisins, one egg, half-teaspoonful soda, nutmeg, cinnamon. Add more flour if the dough is too thin.

LEMON PIE.—One lemon, one cup sugar, three eggs, one cup water, half-teaspoonful cornstarch, one tablespoonful flour. Cook over a kettle. Bake crust separate. Frost with the whites of the eggs.

SPICED MOLASSES CAKE.—One cup sugar, half-cup butter, stir well together; three eggs, one cup molasses, one cup sour cream, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon, 2½ cups flour.

CORN MEAL GEMS.—One cup granulated meal, two teaspoonfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls sugar, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder, one egg and sweet milk enough to make a stiff batter; bake in gem tins in a well heated oven.

CREAM CAKE.—Five eggs, one pint sour cream, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of butter, four cups of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of soda, four of cream of tartar, flour to make a stiff batter. This makes a very large delicious cake; bake forty minutes.

Mother and Son.

My boy came back to me to-day I had not seen for years. The child who, when he went away, I kissed in prayerful tears. But, oh, the changes time has wrought; My tender boy is dead. For unto me the years have brought A stalwart man instead, A great, strong man with bearded face And slightly furrowed brow, Whose soft "mamma" has a place To deep-voiced "mother" now. And so the child I watched above I nevermore shall see. The life I shielded with my love Shall guard and shelter me.

NEVER TOLD BEFORE.

An Incident of Farragut's Journey Up the Mississippi.

Facts about his civil war, which, and they been known at the time, would have changed the complexion of affairs in many battles, are still coming to light. On Sunday, having occasion to go aboard the British steamship *Lassell*, I had a chat with Mr. Weeks, the second officer. Sunburnt and bewhiskered and a picture of a typical sailor, the conversation with him turned to nautical matters, and gradually to the revolution in marine warfare caused by the building of the Monitor. "Do you know," he said, "I was on the confederate gunboat *Louisiana* when Farragut began his journey up the Mississippi; and had he known how we were fixed in there he could have captured the boat without any difficulty. The *Louisiana* was hurriedly built by joining two tugs together, and an endeavor was made to arrange the two tugs' shafts so as to work a large wheel between the two boats. The deck of the boat was covered with a flat roof and slanting sides made of three feet green oak logs with the bark on covered in turn with a foot of railroad iron. When Farragut passed up the river the *Louisiana* was sent out to meet him; but after going half a mile the engines failed, and the boat was transformed into a floating fort. She carried eighteen guns. While in this disabled condition, we were grappled by the United States man-of-war *Brooklyn* and another frigate. Before being grappled we used both our broadsides on them with considerable effect; but after that we could not use our guns, owing to the smoke caused by repeated discharges from the two men-of-war. Our ports were not large enough to allow the escape of the smoke caused by their guns, and it soon became so thick we could not see each other. The two frigates peppered our iron roof without avail, and finally drew off and we drifted down the river, where we grounded. When we were able to open the vents in the roof we found that more than a quarter of our men had been rendered unconscious by inhaling the smoke. Had the men-of-war continued their firing fifteen minutes longer it is safe to say that every one of the 100 men under the roof of the *Louisiana* would have been asphyxiated."—New York Star.

A woman writer in enumerating "what women like in men" failed to mention money. It was a strange oversight.

"ARE you Americans still as fond of ball as ever?" "Yes, indeed. Why, all our best families are adding ball-rooms to their homes." "Fawcett!"

CREDITOR.—"When are you going to pay your debts?" "DEBTOR."—"That's none of your confounded business." "But I need my money."—"That's none of my confounded business."

It is needless to say that tailors have a very cutting manner when it suits them.

ONE of the healthiest professions in the world is that of signing wills. Expectant heirs will readily confirm this statement.

One Thousand Dollars.

I will forfeit the above amount, if I fail to prove that *Floraplexion* is the best medicine in existence for Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Biliousness. It is a certain cure, and affords immediate relief, in cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and Consumption. *Floraplexion* builds up the weak system and cures where other remedies fail. Ask your druggist for it and get what is valuable. "Things Worth Knowing," also, sample bottle sent free: all charges prepaid. Address Franklin Hart, 38 Warren Street New York.

The Wisest Physicians.

since Hippocrates discovered that all manner of disorders were produced by the vitiated fluids of the body, have sought to aid nature by methods calculated to purify the blood, promote digestion, nutrition and excretion, stimulate inactive liver, kidneys and bowels, and as yet no attainment of art has surpassed the old St. Bernard Vegetable Pills of our fathers, pronounced centuries ago, the triumph of medical art and unequalled since. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent free to all applicants. Address St. Bernard, Box 2415, New York.

Seven American firms engaged in the importation of plate glass have combined, representing a capital of \$10,000,000.

The record of cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla can never be completely written. The peculiar curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are successful when everything else has failed. If your blood is impure, your digestion out of order, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In 1889 the national debt of Greece amounted to \$264,000,000. At present it is estimated to be over \$500,000,000.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philadelphia. \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

Switzerland is represented in the United States by an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Nearly every article sold is cheapened, in cost of production, at exactly to-day what it was in 1885, absolutely pure, harmless and uniform. Ask your grocer for it. Look out for imitation.

A little girl asked her mama to buy her some buttons, so she could "tell when the weather is going to change."

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Kidney Cure. No Pills! First day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and 25¢ bottle free in 24 cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 501 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The largest sheet of plate glass ever rolled is sixteen feet wide, and was recently made at Butler, Penn.

Inflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

The Duke of Devonshire has made a reduction of 15 per cent. in the rentals for his Irish estates.

DR. L. L. GORRUCH, Toledo, O., says: "I have practiced medicine for forty years, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with so much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure." Sold by Druggists, 25c.

A company with a capital of \$1,000,000 has been organized to make bottles at Woodbury, N. J.

FRASER AXLE GREASE. The Fraser Axle Grease is better and cheaper than any other, at double the price. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

China's solitary railroad is 81 miles long and it cost \$9,000 a mile. It uses American locomotives.

The best cough medicine is Pilo's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

The area of Chicago is 174.5 square miles. Chicago covers more ground than New York.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitutes.

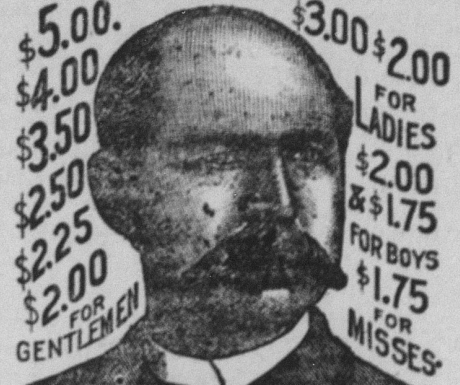
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by mothers for their children while teething for over fifty years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.



Are the Oldest Family Standard.

A Purely Vegetable Compound, without mercury or other injurious mineral. Safe and sure always. For sale by all Druggists. Full printed directions for using each package. Dr. Schenck's new book on The Liver, Liver and Stomach sent free. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

BEECHAM'S PILLS (THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY) CURE BILIOUS and NERVOUS ILLS. 25cts. a Box. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

Pilo's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. HANCOCK, Warren, Pa.

OPIMUM HABIT

Only Certain and Sure Cure for the Weakness, Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

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A LADY WANTED

in every town to sell WOMAN'S HAND BOOK. Just issued. Quick sales. Big Pay at Home. Circles Free. E. B. THOMAS, Pub. New York.

PENSIONS NEW LAW CLAIMS.

Apply Milo B. Stevens & Co. Attorneys, 1419 F St., Washington, D. C. Branch Offices, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.

WAS TRYING TO BE PATIENT.

The waiter had gone to fill his order and he was waiting.

"Anybody a tending to you, doctor?" said the proprietor briskly, and evidently mistaking him for some one else.

Yes, but I'm not the doctor. I'm the patient, or trying to be."

PATER—"Well, Adolph, whom did your college men elect to represent them at the convention?"

Adolph—"Twirler."

PATER—"Twirler? Can he put things forcibly?"

"You bet! He can pitch a ball through a wire netting every time."

"I DON'T know what we are going to do with Harry," said that lady's mother, disconsolately, "It is impossible for me to make him do any work."

"Let him be," replied his father, "he's cut out to be a rich man."

"I understand you are engaged to Miss Long?"

"Yes, my first engagement."

"Your first?"

"Yes; never smelled powder before."

PEOPLE never know either in disputed or other matters, how much may be said on each side until they hear two women talking over a fence.

A BETTER PLAN.—Indette—Yes, I'm getting tired of this single life. I think I'll get married and settle down.

Merritt—What's the matter with settling up first?

HARD LUCK—"Why so downcast?" "I lost a magnificent umbrella yesterday."

"Leave it in the car?"

"No; I met the owner of it on the street and he recognized it at once."

"MA," said Jimmy Johnson, "I don't think I'll ask God to keep me from swearing to-day. It don't do any good."

"Why! my son."

No! It don't. But I'm going to ask him to make other people good, so I won't have to swear."

A CLOSE CALL.

An old-fashioned dry goods merchant doing business in one of the interior towns for many years failed the other day, and when an agent from one of the creditors reached the place it was to find the proprietor working hard to figure it all out.

"Land! but I can't see why I should fail," he kept on saying. "Maybe, though! I didn't collect sharp enough."

"You have a heap of old goods here," said the agent as he looked around.

"Yes more or less."

"When did you take your last inventory?"

"Inventory? Take every thing down?"

"Yes."

"And make out a list?"

"Yes."

"And put down the cost?"

"Yes."

"And dust off the shelves and mop the floor?"

"That's it."

"And clean the windows and paint the front of the store?"

"Yes."

"I never went into that. I was going to one day about fifteen years ago, but they had a wrestling match in town and I let the inventory go. Mercy on me, but I can't understand how I should fail!"

IMITATING HIS SUPERIOR.—"L'tle Gamin F'aunterag—Say, granny, how much is dem apples?"

Dear Old Apple Woman—Oh, go 'way wid yez; sure it's not a penny yez have at all, at all!

Little Gamin F'aunterag—Well haven't I got der right ter go out shoppin', all der same.

ONE THING TO BE PROUD OF ANYHOW.—"Did you have any fireworks on the Fourth?"

"Lots."

"But your mother didn't get hit on the nose with a sky rocket?"

"No, but I set the house afire with a Roman candle and got out three engines."

A NEW MAXIM.—Scrimpley (gazing sorrowfully upon the winning horse)—Well I never thought that such a chromo as that could trot!

Thomson—It's the lesson for you my boy. Never judge a horse by his frame!

BOTH CAN GO IT.—Miss Alice (at the art gallery)—That silver vase yonder is one of Benvenuto Cellini's masterpieces. He must have been one of the greatest geniuses of his time.

Mr. Verisoff.—He was. Besides being a goldsmith he was a sculptor and painter. It is said of him that with but a few strokes he could change the whole expression of a countenance.

Bobby (the infant terrible)—Papa can do that with only one stroke.

MR. NOOLY.—Say; I want a coat of arms.

"Ain't d' your business?"

"Hain't got none now—made my money in vinegar."

"I see. How would 'What is Home Without a Mother' suit you for a legend?"

"MAY I have the honor of this waltz?"

"But I don't think I have the pleasure of your acquaintance."

"O yes, I trod on your foot about half an hour since, and I heard you say you would remember me as long as you lived."

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent anywhere on receipt of 50c. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of 5¢ per bottle. Adler & Co., 322 Broadway St., Kansas City, Mo.

Judicious Speculation. Money invested in sums of from \$1 to \$5 weekly or monthly will make you a fortune. Write for information. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property. Interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. \$5 cash and \$5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

A Western confectioner has had the courage to confess that chocolate caramels contain more sea-saps of state sweets than any other candy.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 631 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attended by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

A railroad is to be built from Archangel to Volodga to unite the extreme habitable north of the Russian empire with the interior.



Copyright, 1899.

All on one side.

the offer that's made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's \$500 reward for an incurable case of Catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long standing. They mean what they say; they're responsible, and the offer has been made for years. It's all on your side—you lose your catarrh, or you're paid \$500 for keeping it. But it's safe for them, too—they know you'll be cured.

Dr. Sage's Remedy produces perfect and permanent cures of Chronic Catarrh in the Head, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, watering or weak eyes, and impaired memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. Remedy sold by druggists, 50 cents.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

TERMS.—One year, \$1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rates. 25 cents per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, SEPT. 25.

ONLY 18 MONTHS OLD.

"The Racket" is today the most popular store in Bellefonte among all classes of people. There is a reason for this. The crowds that visit us daily are increasing. Bargains in fine Dress Goods and Trimmings, Notions, Novelties, Fancy Goods, Shoes, etc., arrive daily and are carried away in great bundles by our customers. You may just as well have your share of the Kuriosities.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Bargains on clothing.—C. P. Long.
—100 Boy's suits from \$1.10 up. C. P. Long.

—The recent rains have not raised the water very much.
—The trains have again begun running on schedule time.

—The crossing near Foreman's should be put in proper shape.

—Fiedler took in the picnic but showed no signs of being loaded.
—There were more drunks at last week's picnic than at any two previous picnics.

—James Lee, of near Tusseyville, had a valuable young horse die for him this week.

—George Benner has repainted his store building and improved it greatly in appearance.

—Apples are selling for fifty cents a peck at our stores. They are shipped from the west.

—Jacob Lee, at the depot, lost a cow from imbibing too much picnic refuse, melon rinds, etc.

—Doc Hosterman says the fellow who found or stole his pocket book at the fair, got only 7 cents.

—Later report has it that Daniel Garman only lost \$90 by having his pocket picked at the picnic.

—All visitors have left the town and it has dropped back into its former state. The reaction is very great.

—Wm. Goodhart, executor, will sell real estate of John Goodhart, dec'd., in Gregg township, at public sale, on Saturday, Oct. 25.

—Henry Pine a prisoner in the Middleburg jail, escaped on Monday evening last. The Sheriff offers a reward of \$25 for his capture.

—Our esteemed farmer friend, David Krape, in this issue gives some interesting recollections of weather and crops in years long ago.

—Thursday was the biggest day of the picnic—the crowd was 10,000. The railroad brought 5000 and 5000 more came in vehicles and on foot.

—On Sunday one fellow found a \$10 bill another a \$5, on the picnic ground. If the bills are not bogus the finders will think there is some use in having a picnic, any way.

—The Presbyterian Aid Society with their lunch counter at the picnic, cleared \$110, which fund will be used towards the completion of the Presbyterian church.

—Arb Katherman, station agent, says more business was done at the railroad last week during picnic than the former year. He had the help of eight assistants and were all kept busy.

—A wreck occurred on the Buffalo Run railroad about thirteen miles above Bellefonte, from a broken flange on the engine, which threw it over an embankment. The fireman was seriously injured and the engineer escaped.

—Application will be made at the next meeting of the pardon board, in November, for the pardon of Fietta Weaver, which we think will be successful, and have the endorsement of Judge Furst, along with many petitioners.

—The work of dismantling the picnic ground was commenced on Saturday morning, so some of the campers left on Friday. The state tents were not all taken down before Tuesday, and the ground presents a far different appearance than it did for two weeks. The frame structures are still standing and will not be removed.

—Died on Wednesday morning, Sept. 10, 1890, of blood poisoning, at her residence in Aronsburg, Mary E. Burd at the age of 42 years, 5 months and 9 days. Deceased was the youngest daughter of George and Adaline Fowler and was born at what is now known as Fowler's station on the Lewisburg & Tyrone R. R. Centre Co., Pa., on the 31st day of March 1848. She was the wife of Elijah Burd.

The Picnic Ulcers.

The pie-pocket, thief and other hard cases were in attendance at the picnic last week, to lend it variety.

A fellow who had purchased an overcoat at Montgomery's stand, stole another at night, and being accused, at once owned up, surrendering the garment.

Some admirer of the war governor, on Thursday stole Gov. Curtin's overcoat. Dan'l Garman had his pocket picked of over \$300.

Mr. Knarr, of Millheim, had his pocket picked of \$17.

A Mr. Keller, from west of town, had his pocket relieved of a considerable sum of change.

Another, whose name we did not learn found the exchequer of his breeches minus \$40 when he needed some stamps.

A fellow had his watch stolen, and his brother saw the thief run; he followed him to the dancing stand and made him deliver up the watch. There were nine other watches on his person. In place of handing him over to the police he was let go with the "nine."

On Saturday morning a discovery was made of an attempt to fire Mr. Mingle's house. A small box, filled with straw saturated with turpentine, was found under the porch of the house, and along side of it two paint cans with oil. The box showed evidence of having had a lighted fuse, which charred a small spot on the box and then went out. The idea no doubt was to start an alarm of fire during the night, draw the crowd to the place of fire, and then the rascals would find a favorable opportunity to rob some of the stores.

The Milton Fair.

The Milton Fair which will be held on the 30th of September and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of October, is one of the most flourishing fair associations in the State. The attractions this year surpass all previous efforts. The general premium list has been enlarged and the premiums are more liberal than heretofore. The entries for trials of speed are highly satisfactory to the management, both as to the number and the character of horses to take part. The citizens purse of one thousand dollars for trotting of the 2:25 class will attract some of the finest horses in the country. In addition to these, the special attractions which have always characterized the association's meetings, will be better than ever. Ex-Governor Pattison and Ex-Senator Delamater, candidates for governor, will be present and deliver addresses. We can assure our readers that if they attend the Milton fair they will have no reason to regret it. All the railroad leading to Milton will run excursion trains and sell tickets at excursion prices.

Narrow Escape.

The Renovo News says: "When Erie Mail east arrived at the damaged bridge above Cameron on Friday evening the train was stopped and the train hands got off to examine the bridge and were consulting one another as to whether it would be safe to cross or not. After several minutes consultation the crew had about concluded to cross. Returning to the train with that end in view, but alas! about the time they reached the train they heard a crash, and away went the bridge in the flood. Just imagine what a narrow escape from death and a watery grave that was. Had it held two minutes longer the whole train, crew and passengers would have been swept away."

Reckless Driving.

During the picnic many narrow escapes from serious injury were made by visitors and others from reckless and fast driving on the picnic ground and on our streets. At the picnic Thursday afternoon the police arrested two young men for fast driving through the drives. Many narrow escapes were made and they kept it up until pulled.

On Thursday evening a gentleman, while sitting in his buggy at the stock shed, was run into by a party who were driving furiously, was thrown out and seriously injured. The man was picked up and given assistance and was able to proceed to his home, though considerably bruised. The driver of the other vehicle made his escape.

Last Day for Payment of Taxes.

Remember that Saturday, October 4, is the last day for naturalization and payment of taxes. To be qualified to vote each elector, naturalized and native born, 18 years of age and upward, must have paid state or county tax within two years, and at least one month prior to the election, said tax to have been assessed sixty days previous to the election. Electors voting on age need not pay a tax. Young men born between November 5, 1868 and up to November 5, 1869, are entitled to vote on age at the coming election.

An Educator.

A school teacher is authority for the assertion that pupils who have access to newspapers at home when compared with those who have not are better readers, better spellers better grammarians, excel in pronunciation, read more understandingly and obtain a good knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others.

Lewins makes suits to order, parties can select their own goods from samples. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects, and at prices 25 per cent lower than elsewhere.

The President's Visit to the Coal Regions.

Brilliant receptions were accorded President Harrison and his party on Saturday on his visit to the Clearfield coal regions. At Houtzdale a crowd numbering nearly 10,000 persons lined both sides of the route taken and greeted the distinguished visitors with frequent cheers. Kincaid post, Grand Army of the Republic, acted as a guard of honor. A large body of boys, dressed in Zouave costumes, formed one portion of the line. Opposite them were a number of school girls who threw flowers into the carriage containing the president and Mrs. Harrison as it passed by.

The procession finally stopped under the evergreen arch near the station, and the president and General Hastings were escorted to the grand stand. Brief speeches of welcome were made by Messrs. W. H. Dill and W. T. Shaw and the president. The party arrived at Philipsburg about 3 o'clock, and was welcomed at the station by nearly all the inhabitants of the town. The streets were roped off and the fire department turned out in full force. The party were driven through the principal streets in carriages, and the president was greeted with enthusiasm all along the line. He was compelled to hold the usual reception on the rear platform.

The booming of cannon greeted the party on its arrival at the thrifty town of Clearfield, and was followed by the cheering of several thousand persons who had gathered at the station. Col. Barrett, chairman of the reception committee, was assisted by Larner post, Grand Army of the Republic. The town had been profusely decorated with bunting in honor of the occasion, and presented a gala appearance. The president held the usual reception on his return to the train.

The principal event of the trip, however, was at Curwensville, where the presidential party remained nearly two hours. They were received with a salvo of cannon and the cheers of the populace. Carriages were in waiting and the visitors were driven through crowded streets gay with banners and flags to the residence of Mr. A. E. Patton, where a public reception was held followed by an elegant luncheon.

A Check is not Cash Payment.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has lately rendered a decision of much interest to the business community in declaring that bank checks are not cash, and do not possess legal value as money until cashed. In other words, the giving of a check on bank is not a payment when passed between debtor and creditor, but only becomes so when the money is received on it.

The court holds that in accepting a check from a debtor there is no legal presumption that the creditor takes it in absolute payment, but only conditionally or as a written acknowledgment of the debt. Where goods are sold for cash on delivery, and the purchaser tenders payment in a check or draft on his banker, such payment is only conditional; and the delivery of the goods, if made, is also conditional. If the check is dishonored on presentation, the seller may renege the goods for the purchase money, even from the possession of a third or innocent party, unless it can be shown that the seller has been guilty of such negligence as would estop him from recovering in equity.

This decision is among the first rendered by higher courts that is so far-reaching, and if supported by other high tribunals, will settle a mooted question in commercial circles. The same principle has been applied to unpaid notes by one or two courts, which have held that the seller does not lose his lien, for purchase money, on goods sold, until he receives the actual cash, and may renege at any time prior thereto if the indebtedness be not met at maturity.

Marriage Licenses.

Following is the list of marriage licenses issued during the past week at the register's office in Bellefonte:

John W. Hull and Lizzie J. Noll both of Bellefonte.

George Miller and Emma Withers, both of Howard.

Jacob Pinck and Augusta Brandt, both of Munson's Station.

Edward Hall and Selina Edwards, both of Point Lookout.

Schools Opened.

On Monday morning the public schools opened with Professor Rothrock, John Daberman and Miss Maggie Hannah as instructors of the young. There was more than an average attendance, though not a full one, and more to be enrolled later. The school building has been repaired and everything in shape for a season's work.

—90 Men's suits from \$4.00 up. C. P. Long.

—Penns valley Bargain Store, for Clothing, Boots and Shoes &c., &c. C. P. Long.

—What is nicer than a genteel, neat fitting overcoat. Lewins at the Philad. Branch will guarantee satisfaction in this direction.

—Sixty Dollars weekly for one order daily; something new for live workers. Chas. L. Webster & Co., Publishers, 3 East 14th St., New York.

—The Philad. Branch is thoroughly reliable, and Lewins has in stock a line of clothing that leads in quality and low prices. Satisfaction always given.

Personal.

—Wit McCormick, of Tyrone was seen in town.

—Miss Minnie Sourbeck, of Bellefonte attended picnic last week.

—Miss Grace Smith, of Williamsport, attended the picnic last week.

—Miss Grace Gill, of Philipsburg, is visiting Miss Anna Odenkirk, at the Fort.

—Squire Rishell, of Farmers Mills, was in town Monday evening, attending lodge.

—Miss Emma Downing, of Bellefonte, visited her sister Mrs. R. B. Spangler last week.

—Candidates Wm. Ishler and Dr. Harter were prominent figures on the picnic ground.

—Mrs. Z. P. Kriss, of Lewisburg, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Jane Love, at this place.

—Miss Ella Coofman, of Bellefonte, was the guest at John Spangler, during the picnic.

—Miss Mary Kreisher came up from Union county to take in the picnic and visit friends.

—Miss Rebe Garman, of Bellefonte, was the guest of Miss Mame Meyer, during the picnic.

—Daniel Geiss, of Joliet, brother of Mr. Geiss, of our town, is here visiting friends and as jolly as ever.

—T. H. Harter and wife, editor of Middleburg Post, were guests of the editor's family last week.

—Mr. Samuel Ertel, of Georges Valley dropped in at the Reporter's office and made his usual deposit.

—Rev. W. E. Fischer made a trip to Lock Haven, Tuesday morning, thence he goes to synod at Philipsburg.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wolfe, of Middleburg, attended the picnic. They were guests of his uncle, Wm. Wolfe.

—Cleven Dinges and sister, Miss Annie returned home last week after a trip through the west and south occupying several months.

—Messrs S. S. Kramer, D. K. Keller, F. M. Fisher, and Misses Annie Keller Rose Bissle and Sallie Kline spent Saturday afternoon at Penn cave.

Miss Bissle, of Montandon, and Miss Kline, of Lewisburg, were the guests of Miss Annie Keller during the picnic. They are both intelligent ladies.

—Mr. Wm. Wolfe left on Tuesday evening for Ridgeway. Mr. Wolfe is one of the congressional conferees for this district and is instructed for Col. Spangler.

—John Booser, of Osceola Mills, visited relatives in town last week. John was formerly one of the boys in this place, and is doing well at his present location.

—Harry Connor, of Philadelphia, took in the picnic as guest of Mr. D. C. Keller. Harry makes a visit to Centre Hall every summer. He is employed in the P. R. R. office, and is a fine young man.

—Mr. Henry Seltzer, of Manhattan, Ill., gave us a call Monday. He has been visiting friends and relatives in this section the last few months, being a native of this valley. He will return to his western home in several weeks. We found him a very agreeable gentleman.

—Christ Murray left on Saturday morning for Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster. He was accompanied by his friend, Mr. Sangree, a classmate, of Steelton, who spent several days in the town as the guest of Christ, taking in the picnic.

—Al. Wieland, formerly clerk in Wolfe's store, this place, but now employed in Philipsburg, was in town Monday afternoon. Al. has received a promotion since with the firm, Hoover, Hughes & Co., and seems to like Philipsburg.

Local Briefs.

—The Reporter for the campaign 20 cents cash, only.

—Simon Loe's new clothing store opposite the Conrad house, is the place or bargains in men and boys' suits.

—The Reporter for the campaign only 20 cents cash. Reader, can't you send us a few names?

—Big stock of new suits, for spring at Lewins, head quarters for low prices and genuine goods—no shoddy or auction stock. The Philadelphia Branch always leads.

—Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired.

—Col. George Gross, of New Berlin, took in the picnic last week, and did not forget to give the Reporter a call. Mr. Gross over a quarter of a century ago was the leading merchant in Brushvalley and his Democracy is as good now as it was then.

—Have you been to A. C. Mingle's shoe store in the Brokerhoff house block? Never miss going there when at Bellefonte, he always has something new and offers none but genuine goods, which he warrants. For low prices in boots and shoes Mingle's is the place.

—Miss Mollie Snyder will return from New York Saturday, Sept. 27th, with the largest assortment of millinery that will be opened in Bellefonte or Centre county. Miss Savage returns with her as trimmer. Will have a full line of Paris and New York pattern hats for opening on Thursday, Oct. 9th. Invites all to call.

Crops and Weather Away Back.

Honorable Fred Kurtz, Editor Centre Reporter:—The year without winter—May 1, 1827, to 1828. The summer was a pleasant one, with a very good crop of wheat, well filled, and the granaries all full to overflowing. Apples and cherries were plenty. November commenced a different song—16th, 17th and 18th it was very cold, and froze everything that would freeze. People thought winter was at hand and prepared for it. After that cold spell it was warm again, like summer. I took notice since that November 1st a cold spell came in before the 21st or 22 of November it will be warm again, and if it sets in cold after the above date, you may expect a cold winter. December coming like a lamb, warm and mild. The week before Christmas was like summer, dry and sunny. January came with some rain, but not more than the common and no snow worthy of mention, and the grain was not once frozen, and a man could plow from Nov. until April. Mr. Henry Roman lived on Dr. Ard's farm, at Farmers Mills, he had his plow in the field all winter, and plowed every week that he might say he plowed all winter. February was warm, no heavy rains or storm. March came in with a little snow and mud, but not cold and a fine spring. The peach trees along Brush mountain were red in blossom in March. April came in fine. About the 20th we had a snow about nine inches deep, but no frost; the grain in the fields looked well. Many persons asked what harvest we had in 1828; might say no wheat at all, it was killed by mildew, and the grain was no more than small chest, but the gardens were well filled with old wheat; the rye was good, also corn, oats and potatoes.

On April 5, 1822, we had a storm that did much harm to timber, buildings and fences. On Nov. 21, 1822, a snow fell 22 inches deep and laid until spring; there were lots of apples in the orchards, and in spring were as nice as in fall. Some persons had not raised their potatoes. In 1823, Nov. we had that meteor shower, like a snow storm. 1826 we had a cold May, frosty and snow; all fruit was killed by the cold spell; we had one apple in our orchard and it was one of the best in the county. A man told me that there were three apples in Daniel Reed's orchard in Haines twp. May 6, 1827, we had one of the greatest storms I can remember; it started on Lake Erie and took its course southeast to the great sea; it left tracks of ruin behind, timber, buildings and fences were blown down; when it came it looked like a fiery cloud with dust.

1828 is known for its remarkably dry summer, although we had a good wheat crop, but corn was almost dried up, potatoes were few, some places they were measured by the quart. Also had a water spout or cloud burst at Hollidaysburg, and the 17 year locusts appeared.

In 1829 we had a wet season, everything grew well. Oct. 5 a snow fell 18 inches deep; after the snow was away the farmers finished seeding. It was cool after that, seed on the field was small. Last of November cold; December cold with a little snow and sleet that people used sleds, but it scoured the soles well. Dec. 24, Saturday night, it began snowing and on Monday morning we had a snow 3 feet deep. Mrs. F. Meis was buried this day at the Liberty cemetery; we had a company of men and horses to break roads that the funeral could pass along. The week after this snow was not stormy but pleasant winter weather. Dec. 31 it began snowing again on Saturday night and to a depth again of 3 feet, it stormed and drifted so badly so one could pass on the roads without first shoveling the roads. This snow laid about four weeks. Farmers commenced plowing in middle Feb. It appears to white the hard older, log cabin campaign came on it hurried the snow off and we had a fine spring.

January, 1843 was very mild like summer and so the first part of Feb. About the middle of Feb it began to snow until we had about four feet; the township election was on March 17; men from a distance could not attend. There was snow on the ridge of D. Mitchell's farm in June.

1844, A very pleasant summer. On Sept. 29 we had a snow 9 inches deep in Brushvalley. In '46 and '47 we had mild weather in January and part of February; in time of the Mexican war, in '54, we had a fine early spring; the last part of the winter was mild. April 14, Friday evening, it commenced raining, then sleet; thin snow on 16. Easter Sunday 21 inches deep, and most of the birds were starved in consequence.

July 7, 1848, a hail storm struck Little Sugarvalley, by Logans Gap, and destroyed all before it; the grain was all down and the birds were hopping around almost beaten to death by hail.

DAVID KRAPE.

—The great Eastern Feather Renovating Company have located in John Spangler's building, adjoining the hotel. Their machinery is entirely a new process and the public is cordially invited to call and examine and see work done. T. J. Patterson, proprietor.

—Lewins is piling up spring clothing, all new stock, for men and boys. He has the largest and best assortment in Bellefonte and at prices that none can compete. Suits made to order, by one of best tailors in the state and perfect fits guaranteed.

—The storekeepers of Sunbury have formed a retail merchant's association. There are no dishonorable means used to force collections or settlements, but each member is informed of the people in the city who run bills with the de. liberate intention of beating merchants.

—A son of Henry Ritter residing on one of the farms in Fergusson valley, Mifflin county, was riding a mule on Saturday, when the animal threw him to the ground. A sharp pointed stick which the unfortunate lad was carrying pierced his abdomen, producing death shortly afterward.

—Another point in favor of the marriage failure theorists is given by the recent attempt of a four months bride. Miss Smith, of near Centre Hall, to shoot her husband, Samuel Meyers. They had quarreled and the wife went to the home of her parents. The husband following, to persuade her to return, was met by his spouse who fired upon him with a revolver. No injury was done however.—Watchman.

Some startling Facts.

The official returns from Boards of Health show that nearly three-fourths of all deaths are from Consumption. When we think over this fact it is really awful, though every one started with a simple Cough or Cold. Realize how important it is to check this terrible malady which can be done by using Pan-Tina Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Produce at Stores.

Butter.....	20
Eggs.....	15
Lard.....	7
Shoulders.....	4
Ham.....	12
Tallow.....	4
Potatoes.....	75

NOTICE.—JAMES A. M'CLAIN OF THE borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania has filed an application with the Secretary of Internal Affairs, for about twenty acres of unimproved land, situate in Potter township, county and state aforesaid, and bounded as follows, adjoining lands of James Moore on the north, William Garrigan on the east, Moses Fleming on the south and unknown on the west. Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 10th, 1890

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John Wagner, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. S. J. WAGNER, Adm'r of Tusseyville

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Centre Co. there will be exposed at Public sale, on 9 o'clock FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1890 o—

At 1 o'clock, on the premises, about 3 miles south-east of Linden Hall & R. station and 4 miles south-west of Centre Hall, the fine farm of Samuel Spangler, dec'd., late of Potter Twp., Centre Co., bounded on the east by lands of John and Jacob Wagner and John Spangler, on the west by John Blitzer, on the north by Josiah Neff's heirs, on the south by Tussey Mountain, containing

1—199 ACRES AND 81 PERCHES. (—) About 150 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered with Rock oak and Chestnut. The buildings consist of a good 2 story

3—FRAME HOUSE, LARGE BARN, (—) painted, good wash-house, Commodious wagon shed with corn crib, good pig pen, and all necessary out buildings, running water at house, barn and in wash-house, and a never failing well near the house. Also a good quantity of all kinds of choice fruits. The farm is desirable one the public road leading by the buildings.

TERMS.—1/3 the purchase money to be paid in cash on confirmation of sale. 1/3 in one year, and balance in two years. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Deferred payments to bear interest from date of confirmation of sale.

W. W. SPANGLER, Pottery Mills, Pa.

CASH or its EQUIVALENT.

To All Whom It May Concern: Know ye that on and after Sept. 15th, 1890, I will sell for

CASH, OR ITS EQUIVALENT ONLY! Having been doing a Credit business for 5 years, I find the patron who pays his bills has in a certain measure also to help pay the bad debts, etc., I am satisfied this will be beneficial to you and me. Come and see that we are selling goods at cash prices. Thanking you for your patronage in the past and soliciting your future trade, I am Very Truly Yours, R. E. BAITHOLOMEW, Centre Hall, Sept. 1, 1890.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Julia Moyer, dec'd., of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. S. HOUSEMAN, Adm'r of Tusseyville

GRANGE PARK.

The many visitors who will attend the Patrons' Exhibition at Grange Park, Centre Hall, this week, should not fail to pay our exhibit on the grounds a call. Our display far exceeds any on the ground, having larger and more roomy quarters than formerly, we can show our goods to advantage.

We have our Serges, 40 in. wide, at 50 cents.

One-half wool Tricots, 28 cents, one-half the price. Very cheap.

All wool dress Flannel, 56 in. wide, 50 cents per yard.

A general line of fancy goods, umbrellas, ribbons, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc.

When at the park don't forget a visit to our department. Will be pleased to have you call.

GARMANS.

Bellefonte.